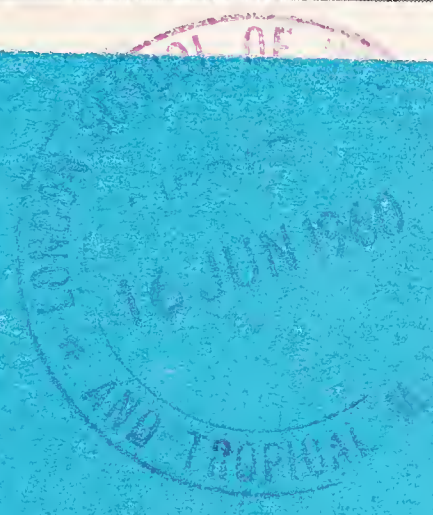


C. 4447

ae



A Healthy City
Norwich

COVER PHOTOGRAPH

CHURCHMAN HOUSE

This charming old mansion, which has been the headquarters of the Norwich Health Department since 1921, was built between the years 1725 and 1740 by Alderman Thomas Churchman, a prosperous worsted weaver. His son, Thomas, was knighted during his term of mayoralty by King George III in 1761.

Chief among the many interesting features of the house is the former dining-room, which is decorated in the Rococo style, with five inlaid panel pictures and two mirrors. There is also, in this room, an elaborately carved mantelpiece in white and coloured marble, and in the former library another of moulded plaster.



CITY AND COUNTY OF NORWICH

Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1958

CONTENTS

	Page
HEALTH COMMITTEE	
STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT	
INTRODUCTION	
I. GENERAL	
NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT—	
THE FIRST TEN YEARS	1
STATISTICS	1
NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS	1
STATISTICAL TABLES	2
II. SERVICES UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACTS	
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES	2
DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE	3
HEALTH VISITING SERVICE	4
HOME NURSING SERVICE	4
VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION	4
AMBULANCE SERVICE	4
PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE	4
HEALTH EDUCATION	2
DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE	3
MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE	3
III. NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951 AND CHILDREN ACT, 1948	2
IV. INFECTIOUS DISEASE	6
V. TUBERCULOSIS	7
VI. SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE	7
VII. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA	11

Health Committee

(As at December, 1958)

Lord Mayor:

NORMAN R. TILLET, M.A., LL.B.

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR MRS. RUTH HARDY, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR E. PRITCHARD

Members :

Ald. R. P. BRAUND

Coun. A. R. DRIVER

Coun. H. ALLEN, J.P.

„ G. HOWARD

„ MRS. C. M. CHOLLET,
B.E.M.

„ T. A. MOORE

„ IAN D. DICKSON,
M.C., M.D.

„ MRS. B. M. PRITCHARD,
J.P.

Co-opted Members :

DR. T. D. F. MONEY
DR. J. P. CARLILE

} *Representatives of the Norwich
Local Medical Committee.*

MR. P. JOHNSON, L.D.S., R.C.S.

} *Representative of the Norwich
Executive Council.*

STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(As at 31st December, 1958)

Medical and Dental Staff:

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer
J. R. MURDOCK, (Mod.), B.A., M.D., D.P.H., D.C.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer
G. M. REYNOLDS, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
(Commenced duties on 24th February, 1958)

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare
AILEEN A. NICOL, M.B., Ch.B.(Aber.), D.P.H.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer
MRS. M. E. ANDERSON, M.B., Ch.B.(St. Andrews), M.R.C.O.G.(Lond.)

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

68, ST. GILES' STREET,

NORWICH.

Tel. No.: Norwich 22233 Ext. 42.

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1958.

Vital Statistics

During the year under review there were 1,769 live births and 1,355 deaths. This gives a nett increase of 414. Yet the estimated population figure is 118,800 i.e. 400 less than in the previous year. I drew attention to a similar state of affairs last year and remarked that the development of the fringe areas outside the city boundary is probably the cause.

It is pleasant to record there were no maternal deaths of Norwich citizens during 1958.

The adjusted birth rate has slightly increased from the figure of 14.9 to 15.03 per thousand of population. The actual number of births, however, remains virtually unaltered being 1,769 compared with 1,776 in 1957.

During 1958 there were 59 deaths from cancer of the lung among Norwich residents being 51 males and 8 females.

Infant Mortality

It is satisfactory to record that the infant mortality rate has fallen from a figure of 19.14 last year to 16.39 per thousand live births for 1958. The corresponding figures for England and Wales are 23 and 22.5.

Infectious Diseases

10 deaths from infectious diseases during the year compares with 21 in 1957.

Additional Statistics

For the first time I have included in the report figures on number of marriages, accidents, and number of cremations of Norwich residents, etc.

Meteorology

Page 20 shows that the year under review was a comparatively wet one for Norwich and the total number of hours of sunshine below the average.

Social Conditions

On page 21 will be found for the first time a table showing the main types of employment of Norwich residents.

vaccination

It is with pleasure that I record that 56.25% of children under one year of age were protected against smallpox by vaccination. This compares most favourably with other areas.

ambulance Service

The figures on page 45 show how the emphasis of rail rather than road transport in long distance removals has been maintained.

Health Education

It is now generally accepted that health education is one of the most important functions of a Health Department. Great emphasis has been laid on this and to co-ordinate the activities of the various members of the team one of the Assistant Medical Officers of Health, Dr. A. S. Robertson, has assumed responsibility for this important function. A short resume of much hard work well done is given on pages 46-50.

Domestic Help Service

This very important service provided by the Local Health Authority continues to grow. In 1958 937 cases were served compared with 868 in 1957. When one realises that approximately three-quarters of these 937 (696) were aged (including chronic work) then an increase is inevitable as our population is an ageing one.

Mental Health

The scheme introduced by the Medical Superintendent at the Vale Hospital of "six weeks in—six weeks out" is a very interesting development. Details so far as Norwich City is concerned are given on page 53. In this way the patients are not completely removed from the family circle and yet the family gets a periodic respite. In addition double use is made of the beds involved thus effecting a considerable financial saving and easing the hospital staffing problem. This scheme can only work with the co-operation of the relatives. It is to be hoped that through their goodwill it will extend.

The Industrial Centre, due to the enthusiasm of all concerned, has had a most successful first year. The Supervisor is a member of the staff of the Health Department, who was seconded from the Occupation Centre. He is responsible in no small measure for the success of the undertaking. The Voluntary Society are to be congratulated on initiating this venture which is growing rapidly.

Home Clearance

During 1958 1069 houses were represented as being unfit. This has involved all concerned in a tremendous amount of work, but we feel that it has been time and effort well spent. While the

THE FIRST TEN YEARS

In his report for 1952 my predecessor, at the request of the Minister of Health, included a survey of the services provided under the National Health Service Act by the Council as Local Health Authority. As ten years have passed since the coming into operation in 1948 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Minister has again requested that the Medical Officer of Health surveys the Local Authority Health Services. I propose to survey the Authority's Health Services on similar lines, but in no great detail.

1. Administration

Little change has taken place.

2. Co-ordination and Co-operation with other parts of the National Health Service

The Orthopaedic Clinics and the Eye Clinics were transferred to the Norwich, Lowestoft and Great Yarmouth (Group 6) Hospital Management Committee in 1953 and 1956 respectively. The department is able to book appointments at the Orthopaedic Clinics and makes the bookings for the Eye Clinics. The two methods appear to work satisfactorily. There are now no Physiotherapists on the staff of the Local Authority.

Some of the members of the Local Hospital Management Committees (four in number) are elected representatives of the Local Authority. This is sometimes criticised on the grounds that an elected representative of a Local Authority or a member of a Hospital Management Committee necessarily finds that his activities in either sphere are time-consuming. However, it does seem reasonable that for the sake of co-ordination there should be this interlocking. It would appear logical that the public spirited individuals who undertake both these duties should be not only elected representatives of the Local Authority but members of the Health Committee of the Authority.

The co-operation at officer level between the Local Authority and the Regional Hospital Board is good.

The regular monthly meetings between Medical Officers of Health and a Principal Medical Officer of the Ministry in the forenoon and with the Senior Administrative Medical Officer of the Regional Hospital Board are, I find, most useful.

There is at least one point on which I think co-ordination between the Hospital Services and the Local Health Authority Services could be improved. In most Local Health Authorities the Medical Officers of the Authority are privileged to spend one session each per week attending a hospital in the capacity of Honorary Clinical Assistant. This is a matter which I have had in mind for some time, but owing to the pressure of work through Poliomyelitis Vaccination, etc., it has not been pursued.

The co-operation with the family doctors in the area continues to be most satisfactory. The meetings of the Local Medical Committee where an exchange of views takes place and plans can be discussed have proved most valuable. In order to deal with the increased work brought about by Poliomyelitis Vaccination the Health Committee some months ago agreed that the department should have for six months the help of General Practitioner sessions to the equivalent of a Medical Officer. Some thirteen Practitioners have helped the department in this respect, mainly in doing routine school medical inspections. This, I am sure, is a move in the right direction in letting the family doctor see something of the workings of a Local Health Authority Department and several of them have expressed to me their appreciation of the scheme. I would very much like to see this put on a permanent basis.

So far as Committee work is concerned two General practitioners and one Dentist are co-opted members of the Health Committee and this has proved helpful.

Joint use of Staff

There is no change to report. The only joint user of staff between the Local Authority and the Regional Hospital Board is the Consultant Chest Physician. This arrangement has obvious advantages and works very well indeed.

Voluntary Organisations

There is little change to report in the arrangements with voluntary organisations, but a change was made in the financial arrangements with the British Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Brigade for the loan of sick room equipment, viz. until March, 1955, payment was made on an item/week basis. Since May, 1955, the British Red Cross Society has been reimbursed in quarterly instalments a fixed annual amount based on the Society's expenditure during the preceding two years. Similarly a fixed annual payment has been made to the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

I must again refer to the tremendous help we have received from the British Red Cross Society through their members acting as voluntary escorts on ambulance journeys.

PARTICULAR SERVICES

Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under School Age

In June, 1954, the Council decided to implement the recommendation of the Ministry of Health that the distribution of Welfare Foods to Expectant and Nursing Mothers should be undertaken by the Local Health Authority.

Consideration was being given at the end of 1958 to the provision of a Mobile Clinic (and this has since been implemented).

This, it is hoped, will replace the accommodation provided for Infant Welfare Clinics in unsuitable buildings such as Church Hall Buildings, which have been erected specially as Clinics will, of course, continue to be used as such.

Care of Unmarried Mothers

The Council continues, though in larger measure, to make an annual grant to the Norwich Diocesan Moral Welfare Society.

6. Domiciliary Midwifery

The home conditions of all patients requesting institutional accommodation on social grounds are vetted irrespective of whether they make application via the General Practitioners or the Authority's booking clinics. Until 1st April, 1949, the Local Authority acted as Agents for the Regional Hospital Board in respect of the Maternity Home, which was transferred from Earlham Hall to Drayton Hall on 1st October, 1950. In February 1951, the approval of the Central Midwives' Board was obtained to provide Second Period Training for 12 pupil midwives per annum entirely on the District. This has proved of great value not only by the pupil midwives' contribution to easing the staffing position, but also the scheme has assisted in recruiting midwives to the Local Authority's midwifery services. The Authority seems to be fortunate in that it has more applications for pupil midwives than it can handle. The question of providing further residential accommodation for pupil midwives is under active consideration. Pupil midwives reside in the hostel at 4, Earlham Road, except in very special circumstances.

7. Health Visiting

Owing to the difficulty in obtaining Health Visitors the Council decided in 1950 to sponsor suitable persons to train as Health Visitors by paying three-quarters of the minimum salary of a Health Visitor during the period of training in return for which the student undertakes to give two years' service with the Council. This scheme proved most useful in enabling the Authority to maintain their full complement of Health Visitors. However, the Authority has been fortunate in that it has not been necessary to train Health Visitors for the past two years. Any vacancies that have arisen have been filled in the normal way.

It is noted that the establishment for Health Visitors is 14 including 2 Tuberculosis Health Visitors. The recommendation of the Working Party Committee set up to enquire into Health Visiting is that for a population group of the size of the City of Norwich the number should be 27.

8. Home Nursing

When the National Health Service Act came into operation the Norwich District Nursing Association undertook as Agents of the Council the home nursing, by nurses employed by that Association, of persons in their own homes. No night service was provided by the Association. There was accommodation at the Nurses Home, which was provided by the Association at the Cavell Home, Tombland, Norwich, for 15 nurses, each with her own bedroom, but most of the nurses did not reside in the Home. The necessary domestic staff was provided. Certain cars were provided by the Association for use by the nurses.

After a time the Norwich District Nursing Association informed the Council that they felt no longer able to carry out the service and they ceased their nursing activities on 31st May, 1949. The Local Authority took over the nursing staff and administered the service from 1st June, 1949. A new District Nurses Home at 36, Unthank Road, called The Cavell Home, was opened by the Lord Mayor on 27th July, 1949. These premises were adapted and furnished for the purpose of providing the necessary administrative accommodation, together with residential accommodation for at least 4 nurses and domestic staff. Early in 1953, as there was no demand for residential accommodation for district nurses, these premises were converted into flats to provide living accommodation for the Superintendent of the District Nursing Service and a School Dental Officer.

The present staffing situation of the District Nursing Service is satisfactory, but it should be noted that there were only eleven full-time nurses at the end of 1958, the remainder being part-time and in the main married women.

In order to save skilled labour the Authority commenced, towards the end of 1953, to employ Bathing Attendants.

Vaccination and Immunisation

The recommendations of the Ministry of Health in respect of vaccination against Poliomyelitis have been implemented.

In view of the findings of the Medical Research Council of the association between immunisation procedures and paralytic poliomyelitis the General Practitioners in the City were informed in 1958 that the policy of the Norwich City Health Authority was to use triple antigens during the so-called non-poliomyelitis season, i.e., November to March inclusive, and at other times single antigens. In future no alum precipitated antigens will be used at any time. As the incidence of Tetanus in this area is much heavier than in England and Wales as a whole, it is considered advisable to use Triple Antigen (i.e., Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus).

10. Ambulance Service

In 1956 Short Wave Radio was installed in each of the ambulances and sitting-case car vehicles of the Ambulance Service. This arrangement enabled the staff to be reduced by one driver/attendant, in addition to giving more expeditious services. In 1955 diesel engine vehicles were introduced into the service. These vehicles have proved most economical and are giving satisfaction.

The demands of the service continued to grow year by year until 1955-56. Since then the demand has been relatively static. There would now appear to be little abuse of the Ambulance Service though the Department continues to keep a close eye on the matter.

The only significant change in the last few years has been the emphasis on replacing long distance road journeys by rail with consequent saving to the Authority and in general a more comfortable ride for the patient.

11. Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care

B.C.G. Vaccination

This scheme started in Norwich in 1954 and each year more and more children have been tested and vaccinated. In 1958 57% of parents consented to testing; 1,462 children were tested and 1,155 vaccinated.

Our procedure is that we only do one reading and that 7 days after the test has been performed. Those found to be negative are B.C.G. vaccinated on the same day as the reading takes place.

Since 1954 there has not been a single case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in those vaccinated. In this period there were 24 cases of Tuberculosis (17 respiratory and 7 non-respiratory) in children who had been eligible for B.C.G. vaccination but had not been vaccinated.

There have been no serious after-effects of any kind in those children B.C.G. vaccinated.

X-ray Examination of Certain Council Employees

In 1953 the Council approved the proposal of the Health Education (Physical Care) Sub-Committee and the Children's Committee to make it a condition of appointment that the prior medical examination includes an X-ray examination of the chest and that the following employees be brought within this decision :—

Medical and Dental Officers
Teachers and Assistants
Health Visitors
District Nurses
Midwives

Clerk/Attendants in Dental Clinic
Persons employed in Children's Homes and Hostels
Canteen Workers at Schools
Home Helps
School Nurses
All staff who will be associated with children in the care of the Council.

All existing employees in the above-mentioned categories should be encouraged to undertake an annual X-ray examination of the chest.

X-ray Examination of Licensed Victuallers

In July, 1958, a meeting took place between the County Medical Officer of Health, the County and City Chest Physicians, representatives of the Brewers and myself. The purpose of this meeting was to bring to the notice of the brewers the relatively high incidence of Tuberculosis among licensees and indeed in barmen in general and to ascertain what steps could be taken to reduce this both from the point of view of the public and the individual.

It was decided that every new applicant for a tenancy should be asked to complete a pro forma on the under-mentioned lines :—

1. Have you ever suffered from, or been the carrier of any of the following diseases :—
 - (a) Typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever or any other complaint likely to cause food poisoning ?
 - (b) Tuberculosis ?
2. Have you within this last six months suffered from diarrhoea or food poisoning ?
3. Would you be willing to have a chest X-ray ?

The County Medical Officer of Health and I undertook to inform the Brewers well in advance of the programme of the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit. The Brewers undertook to encourage their licensed tenants to avail themselves of the visits of the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit.

12. Domestic Helps

The original proposals under the National Health Service Act provide for the appointment of up to 60 women wholetime. An Organiser was appointed to supervise the duties, etc., of the Domestic Helps and an Assistant Organiser part-time was appointed in 1954. The number of Domestic Helps employed grew by stages until in 1958 the authorised number was increased to the equivalent of 80 full-time Domestic Helps. Included in the 80 full-time Domestic Helps are two who were appointed for the prevention

This, it is hoped, will replace the accommodation provided for Infant Welfare Clinics in unsuitable buildings such as Church Halls and Buildings, which have been erected specially as Clinics will, of course, continue to be used as such.

Care of Unmarried Mothers

The Council continues, though in larger measure, to make an annual grant to the Norwich Diocesan Moral Welfare Society.

6. Domiciliary Midwifery

The home conditions of all patients requesting institutional accommodation on social grounds are vetted irrespective of whether they make application via the General Practitioners or the Authority's booking clinics. Until 1st April, 1949, the Local Authority acted as Agents for the Regional Hospital Board in respect of the Maternity Home, which was transferred from Earlham Hall to Drayton Hall on 1st October, 1950. In February 1951, the approval of the Central Midwives' Board was obtained to provide Second Period Training for 12 pupil midwives per annum entirely on the District. This has proved of great value not only by the pupil midwives' contribution to easing the staffing position, but also the scheme has assisted in recruiting midwives to the Local Authority's midwifery services. The Authority seems to be fortunate in that it has more applications for pupil midwives than it can handle. The question of providing further residential accommodation for pupil midwives is under active consideration. Pupil midwives reside in the hostel at 4, Earlham Road, except in very special circumstances.

7. Health Visiting

Owing to the difficulty in obtaining Health Visitors the Council decided in 1950 to sponsor suitable persons to train as Health Visitors by paying three-quarters of the minimum salary of a Health Visitor during the period of training in return for which the student undertakes to give two years' service with the Council. This scheme proved most useful in enabling the Authority to maintain their full complement of Health Visitors. However, the Authority has been fortunate in that it has not been necessary to train Health Visitors for the past two years. Any vacancies that have arisen have been filled in the normal way.

It is noted that the establishment for Health Visitors is 19 including 2 Tuberculosis Health Visitors. The recommendation of the Working Party Committee set up to enquire into Health Visiting is that for a population group of the size of the City of Norwich the number should be 27.

Home Nursing

When the National Health Service Act came into operation the Norwich District Nursing Association undertook as Agents of the Council the home nursing, by nurses employed by that Association, of persons in their own homes. No night service was provided by the Association. There was accommodation at the Nurses Home, which was provided by the Association at the Cavell Home, Combland, Norwich, for 15 nurses, each with her own bedroom, but most of the nurses did not reside in the Home. The necessary domestic staff was provided. Certain cars were provided by the Association for use by the nurses.

After a time the Norwich District Nursing Association informed the Council that they felt no longer able to carry out the service and they ceased their nursing activities on 31st May, 1949. The Local Authority took over the nursing staff and administered the service from 1st June, 1949. A new District Nurses Home at 36, Anthank Road, called The Cavell Home, was opened by the Lord Mayor on 27th July, 1949. These premises were adapted and furnished for the purpose of providing the necessary administrative accommodation, together with residential accommodation for at least 4 nurses and domestic staff. Early in 1953, as there was no demand for residential accommodation for district nurses, these premises were converted into flats to provide living accommodation for the Superintendent of the District Nursing Service and a School Dental Officer.

The present staffing situation of the District Nursing Service is satisfactory, but it should be noted that there were only eleven full-time nurses at the end of 1958, the remainder being part-time and in the main married women.

In order to save skilled labour the Authority commenced, towards the end of 1953, to employ Bathing Attendants.

Vaccination and Immunisation

The recommendations of the Ministry of Health in respect of vaccination against Poliomyelitis have been implemented.

In view of the findings of the Medical Research Council of the association between immunisation procedures and paralytic poliomyelitis the General Practitioners in the City were informed in 1958 that the policy of the Norwich City Health Authority was to use triple antigens during the so-called non-poliomyelitis season, November to March inclusive, and at other times single antigens. In future no alum precipitated antigens will be used at any time. As the incidence of Tetanus in this area is much heavier than in England and Wales as a whole, it is considered advisable to use Triple Antigen (i.e., Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus).

10. Ambulance Service

In 1956 Short Wave Radio was installed in each of the ambulances and sitting-case car vehicles of the Ambulance Service. This arrangement enabled the staff to be reduced by one driver/attendant, in addition to giving more expeditious service. In 1955 diesel engine vehicles were introduced into the service. These vehicles have proved most economical and are giving satisfaction.

The demands of the service continued to grow year by year until 1955-56. Since then the demand has been relatively static. There would now appear to be little abuse of the Ambulance Service though the Department continues to keep a close eye on the matter.

The only significant change in the last few years has been the emphasis on replacing long distance road journeys by rail with consequent saving to the Authority and in general a more comfortable ride for the patient.

11. Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care

B.C.G. Vaccination

This scheme started in Norwich in 1954 and each year more and more children have been tested and vaccinated. In 1958 57% of parents consented to testing; 1,462 children were tested and 1,151 vaccinated.

Our procedure is that we only do one reading and that 7 days after the test has been performed. Those found to be negative are B.C.G. vaccinated on the same day as the reading takes place.

Since 1954 there has not been a single case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in those vaccinated. In this period there were 24 cases of Tuberculosis (17 respiratory and 7 non-respiratory) in children who had been eligible for B.C.G. vaccination but had not been vaccinated.

There have been no serious after-effects of any kind in those children B.C.G. vaccinated.

X-ray Examination of Certain Council Employees

In 1953 the Council approved the proposal of the Health Education (Physical Care) Sub-Committee and the Children's Committee to make it a condition of appointment that the pre-employment medical examination includes an X-ray examination of the chest and that the following employees be brought within this decision :-

- Medical and Dental Officers
- Teachers and Assistants
- Health Visitors
- District Nurses
- Midwives

Clerk/Attendants in Dental Clinic
Persons employed in Children's Homes and Hostels
Canteen Workers at Schools
Home Helps
School Nurses
All staff who will be associated with children in the care of the Council.

All existing employees in the above-mentioned categories should be encouraged to undertake an annual X-ray examination of the chest.

X-ray Examination of Licensed Victuallers

In July, 1958, a meeting took place between the County Medical Officer of Health, the County and City Chest Physicians, representatives of the Brewers and myself. The purpose of this meeting was to bring to the notice of the brewers the relatively high incidence of Tuberculosis among licensees and indeed in barmen in general and to ascertain what steps could be taken to reduce this both from the point of view of the public and the individual.

It was decided that every new applicant for a tenancy should be asked to complete a pro forma on the under-mentioned lines :—

1. Have you ever suffered from, or been the carrier of any of the following diseases :—
 - (a) Typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever or any other complaint likely to cause food poisoning ?
 - (b) Tuberculosis ?
2. Have you within this last six months suffered from diarrhoea or food poisoning ?
3. Would you be willing to have a chest X-ray ?

The County Medical Officer of Health and I undertook to inform the Brewers well in advance of the programme of the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit. The Brewers undertook to encourage their licensed tenants to avail themselves of the visits of the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit.

12. Domestic Helps

The original proposals under the National Health Service Act provide for the appointment of up to 60 women wholetime. An Organiser was appointed to supervise the duties, etc., of the Domestic Helps and an Assistant Organiser part-time was appointed in 1954. The number of Domestic Helps employed grew by stages until in 1958 the authorised number was increased to the equivalent of 80 full-time Domestic Helps. Included in the 80 full-time Domestic Helps are two who were appointed for the prevention

of break-up of families under Ministry of Health Circular 27/54. A week-end service is provided where necessary, as also are "sitters-up." The Health Committee decided that the cleaners of private homes of blind folk shall be absorbed into the Domestic Help Service. This decision was implemented in February, 1958.

13. Health Education

During the past two years greater emphasis has been placed on Health Education. I have asked an Assistant Medical Officer of Health to be responsible to me for the implementation and co-ordination of the Health Department's activities in this sphere. The Department is now much more "Health Education" conscious and several successful campaigns have been promoted and more are being planned. In this connection I would like to pay tribute to the co-operation of the local Press, without whose help we could not have achieved so much.

14. Mental Health

(a) *Occupation Centre*

When the National Health Service Act came into operation the Occupation Centre accommodated 12 mental defectives and was open only from 10 to 12 o'clock. In June, 1950, all day sessions were commenced from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. In May, 1954, the Centre was transferred to an adapted private house with a large garden. Accommodation was provided for 40 mental defectives. The staff of 2 Occupation Centre Supervisors was increased by a male Assistant Occupation Centre Supervisor. A feature of the Mental Health Service of Norwich is the Nursery Class, which is run in conjunction with the Occupation Centre. Mental defective children who are not yet sufficiently developed (toilet trained, etc.) to attend the Occupation Centre or are unsuitable and awaiting institutional care are brought by ambulance to the class where they are cared for one or two days per week. Originally care was provided for only half day per week. This service gives the mothers of these children a break and is much appreciated.

(b) *Industrial Centre*

An Industrial Centre established in St. Swithin's Hall by the Norfolk and Norwich Society for Mentally Handicapped Children was opened in January, 1958. This centre provides 17 places for male mental defectives—7 from the County and 10 from the City, an annual grant being made to the Society by each of the two Councils. The work of the Centre comprises light assembly for local firms, seed and plant tray manufacture, concrete block making, the making of interwoven fencing, etc. Plans are in hand to start the manufacture of chain link fencing. The Supervisor (seconded from the Health Department Staff of the Corporation) is a craftsman (carpenter).

VITAL STATISTICS

(Set out in the order laid down in Ministry of Health Circular 22/58)

Live Births	...	...	1769
Live Birth Rate (Crude)	...	...	14.88 per 1000 population
Live Birth Rate (Adjusted)	...	...	15.03 per 1000 population
Stillbirths	...	...	45
Stillbirth Rate	...	...	24.81 per 1000 live and still-births
Total Live and Still-births	...	...	1814
Infant Deaths	...	...	29
Infant Mortality Rate—			
Total	...	...	16.39 per 1000 live births
Legitimate only	...	...	15.75 per 1000 legitimate births
Illegitimate only	...	...	25.42 per 1000 illegitimate births
Neonatal Mortality Rate	...	...	11.87 per 1000 live births
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total Live Births	...	...	6.67
Maternal Deaths (including abortion)	...	...	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate	...	...	0.0 per 1000 live and still-births

OTHER STATISTICS

Population	...	...	118,800
Area	...	...	8,165 acres
Deaths	...	...	1,355
Death Rate (Crude)	...	...	11.40 per 1000 population
Death Rate (Adjusted)	...	...	10.71 " " "
Peri-Natal Mortality Rate	...	...	33.63 per 1000 live and still-births
Tuberculosis Death Rates—			
All Forms	...	...	0.067 per 1000 population
Pulmonary	...	...	0.059 " " "
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	0.008 " " "
Cancer Death Rates—			
All Forms	...	...	2.12 " " "
Lung and Bronchus	...	...	0.50 " " "
Other Sites	...	...	1.62 " " "
Infectious Diseases Death Rate	...	...	0.084 " " "
Marriage Rate	...	...	8.5 per 1000 population
Inhabited Houses	...	...	40,016
Rateable Value	...	...	£1,621,474
Product of 1d. rate	...	...	£6,470

GENERAL STATISTICS

Population

The population as estimated by the Registrar General, was 118,800.

Births

There were 1,769 live births recorded, representing a crude birth rate of 14.88 per 1,000 population, as compared with a rate of 14.90 for 1957. The City birth rate is lower than that for England and Wales—16.4.

In addition there were 45 still-births, representing a rate of 24.81 per 1,000 live and still-births. The rate for 1957 was 24.18.

LIVE BIRTHS				STILL BIRTHS		
Sex	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Male ...	849	52	901	17	1	18
Female	802	66	868	25	2	27
Totals ...	1651	118	1769	42	3	45

Deaths

The net deaths amounted to 1,355 equivalent to a crude rate of 11.40 per 1,000 population, as compared with a rate of 10.99 for 1957. The death rate for England and Wales for 1958 was 11.7.

Infantile Mortality

29 infants died before completing the first year of life, representing a rate of 16.39 per 1,000 live births. This was 5 less than 1957, when the rate was 19.14. The England and Wales rate for 1958 was 22.5.

Of the 29 infant deaths, 21 occurred before attaining the age of one month, making a neo-natal mortality rate of 11.87, as compared with the England and Wales rate of 16.2.

Maternal Mortality

No maternal death occurred during the year. The England and Wales maternal mortality rate for 1958 was 0.43 per 1,000 live and still-births.

tuberculosis

8 persons died from various forms of tuberculosis during the year, 7 being pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary, giving a death rate of 0.059 and 0.008 respectively, a total of 0.067 for all forms. The pulmonary rate is higher than that for 1957.

The provisional national rate for all forms of tuberculosis is 0.099 per 1,000 population.

Infectious Diseases

10 deaths were due to infectious diseases (acute encephalitis 1, infective hepatitis 1 (notifiable under the Jaundice Regulations dated 17th November, 1943), acute primary pneumonia 6, acute influenza pneumonia 2), a rate of 0.084 per 1,000 population. 21 deaths occurred in 1957, representing a rate of 0.18.

Marriages

1,007 marriages took place during the year, representing a marriage rate of 8.5 per 1,000 population, compared with 8.6 in 1957.

Accidents

The registered deaths from accidental causes were :—Motor vehicle accidents 11; all other accidents 29. 49 persons were seriously injured and 557 slightly injured on the roads. 630 persons were injured through accidents in the home, including 67 scalds and 46 burns.

Nursing Homes

There are 5 Nursing Homes registered in the City, with a bed accommodation of 69, one of which is for maternity cases.

All the Homes were inspected during the year.

Cremation

During 1958 a total of 558 cremations were carried out.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Geology

The chalk, which underlies the greater part of Norfolk to a considerable depth, is in some places very near to the surface in the area around Norwich. On top of the chalk, and filling in the depressions in its surface, lies a covering of glacial deposits—sands, silts and boulder clays—left by the retreating ice sheets of about a million years ago.

Ornithology

Mr. J. L. Short, Field Supervisor at the Norfolk Agricultural Station, Sprowston, has kindly forwarded to me the following further statistics for the years 1954—1958 :—

METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS, 1954-1958.

	Sunshine (hours)			Rainfall (inches)			Mean Temperature °F			
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
January	50.2	33.3	59.2	55.4	47.1	1.51	1.95	3.19	2.02	2.23
February	49.8	76.0	62.5	66.5	61.1	2.16	2.25	2.19	2.35	3.58
March	92.2	154.1	149.3	95.6	135.3	2.35	2.00	0.86	2.13	1.11
April	125.4	161.4	167.0	163.8	152.8	0.60	0.43	0.97	0.37	1.13
May	170.2	184.2	221.4	181.9	188.3	1.70	2.20	0.69	1.16	3.35
June	129.6	205.9	127.4	241.9	127.6	2.05	2.28	2.35	2.13	2.75
July	132.5	236.3	151.7	141.2	185.8	2.61	0.37	2.52	2.69	3.34
August	118.0	190.2	151.4	151.7	135.7	5.06	0.99	3.52	2.42	2.87
September	154.3	155.6	127.8	100.4	158.8	1.57	1.88	1.25	3.55	1.92
October	100.0	132.5	110.3	87.6	95.0	2.29	4.64	3.10	1.35	1.93
November	63.1	58.4	49.3	65.1	38.0	4.44	0.86	1.57	2.06	1.10
December	53.6	56.6	13.4	54.9	33.8	1.83	1.77	1.80	2.48	2.68

Water Supply

Details relating to the City's water supply have been kindly supplied by Mr. S. N. Kelly, the Water Engineer, and are shown on page 138.

Sewerage

Details of the progress which has been made in improving the efficiency and sufficiency of the sewerage system of the City have been supplied by Mr. H. C. Rowley, the City Engineer, and are shown on pages 138 and 139.

Cleaning and Scavenging

A weekly collection of refuse is made from all domestic and business premises. One dustbin is collected free from the business premises and a charge is made for anything additional to this.

Social Conditions

OCCUPATION ORDERS AND STATUS AGGREGATES (1951)

The following table indicates the nature of the main types of occupation engaged in by the population of the City :—

	Males	Females	Total
Total (aged 15 years and over) ...	43,375	51,418	
Occupied ...	37,306	18,560	
Retired and unoccupied ...	6,069	32,858	
Agricultural, etc., occupations ...	737	40	777
Workers in metal manufacture, engineering ...	4839	200	5039
Leather workers, fur dressers ...	3744	3672	7416
Workers of textile goods and articles of dress ...	305	1037	1342
Workers in wood, cane and cork ...	1620	29	1649
Workers in building and contracting	3265	4	3269
Painters and decorators ...	1055	13	1068
Persons employed in transport, etc.	3659	276	3935
Commercial, finance, etc. (excluding clerical) ...	4119	1895	6014
Professional and Technical (excluding clerical) ...	1650	1361	3011
Persons engaged in personal service	1426	3870	5296
Clerks, typists, etc. ...	2567	3483	6050
Warehousemen, storekeepers, packers, etc. ...	1122	691	1813
Workers in unskilled occupations ...	2728	795	3523
Retired or not gainfully occupied ...	6069	32,858	38,927

The number of registered male and female unemployed at the beginning and end of the year is shown in the following table supplied by the Ministry of Labour and National Service :—

			Males	Females	Total
13.1.1958	...	...	1763	308	2071
8.12.1958	...	...	1745	384	2129
Maximum number unemployed			1890 (17.2.58)	436 (17.11.58)	
Minimum number unemployed			1409 (11.8.58)	289 (17.2.58)	

Inhabited Houses

There were 40,016 inhabited houses which, on the estimated population, showed an average of almost 3 persons per dwelling.

Rateable Value

A penny rate produced £6,470 (Estimated), the rateable value being £1,621,474, compared with £1,594,422 in 1957.

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF NORWICH DURING THE YEAR 1958

The following information has been supplied by the Registrar-General.

CAUSES OF DEATH		All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—
ALL CAUSES	...	1355	29	6	9	7	34	299	362	609
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	7	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	1
2 Tuberculosis, other	...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
3 Syphilitic disease	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
4 Diphtheria	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Whooping Cough	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Meningococcal infections	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Acute poliomyelitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Measles	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	92	—	—	—	—	—	9	13	10
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	59	—	—	—	—	2	28	22	7
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	22	—	—	—	—	1	15	2	4
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	6	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	188	—	—	—	1	6	42	45	40

16	Diabetes	...	...	...	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	204	—	—	—	1	—	27	52	124
18	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	216	—	—	—	—	4	53	81	78
19	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	36	—	—	—	—	—	5	12	19
20	Other heart disease	...	...	...	185	—	—	—	—	3	18	39	125
21	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	50	—	—	—	—	2	9	8	31
22	Influenza	...	...	...	8	—	—	1	—	—	3	2	2
23	Pneumonia	...	...	...	79	3	—	—	1	1	7	21	46
24	Bronchitis	...	...	...	55	—	—	—	—	1	20	10	24
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	9	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	1
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	10	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	3
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	8	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	2
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	10	—	—	—	1	3	2	4	—
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	15	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	8
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	15	8	3	1	—	—	3	—	—
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	122	15	1	1	2	5	20	21	57
33	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	11	—	1	2	—	—	5	1	2
34	All other accidents	...	...	...	29	3	1	1	—	1	4	4	15
35	Suicide	...	...	...	18	—	—	—	—	2	11	3	2
36	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

II.—NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACTS

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Birth Rate

There was a total of 1,769 births—901 male and 868 female—registered, which in the estimated population of 118,800 produced a crude birth rate of 14.88. Of these births 52 males and 66 females were illegitimate.

Still-birth Rate

There were 45 still-births, giving a still-birth rate of 24.81 per 1,000 live and still-births.

Infant Mortality, Neo-natal and Perinatal Mortality Rates

21 babies died in the first month of life, 8 between the end of the first month and the end of the first year. This gave an infant mortality rate of 16.39 and a neo-natal mortality rate of 11.87 per 1,000 live births. Of the 21 babies dying in the first month 16 died in their first week of life. This gave, with still-births, a perinatal mortality rate of 33.63 per 1,000 live and still-births.

Of the 118 illegitimate live births only 3 died in the first year, giving an illegitimate infant mortality rate of 25.42 per 1,000 illegitimate live births compared with 15.75 per 1,000 legitimate live births.

Maternal Mortality

I am pleased to report that no death occurred from pregnancy, childbirth or abortion during the year.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(Section 22)

Parentcraft Teaching and Preparation for Motherhood Classes

This type of ante-natal education continues to gain popularity. Details are as follows:—

4, Earlham Road.

Introductory talks on relaxation are given by the non-medical supervisor of midwives every Tuesday evening. Relaxation sessions for those attending the above are held every Thursday afternoon.

In addition every Tuesday and Wednesday afternoon the respective domiciliary midwives for central district conduct relaxation sessions.

Every Friday certain Health Visitors in rota conduct a session on mothercraft.

District Clinics.

Combined relaxation and mothercraft sessions at which both domiciliary midwife and health visitor attend are held every Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday with the exception of the second in each case at Thorpe, Lakenham and Catton Grove respectively.

Progress in this field is steady and the sessions are much appreciated, but further widening of the field is rather restricted owing to the unsuitability of certain clinic premises.

Fathercraft.

Once a month a fathers' class is held at 4, Earlham Road, at which an introductory talk is given by the non-medical supervisor of midwives. Follow-on talks are given every 2 months by a Medical Officer of the Health Department.

Blood Testing

Routine blood tests are made in the early months in respect of first and subsequent pregnancies.

Repeat tests are made in the later months in respect of Rh. negative and low Hb. level cases.

It is hoped that resulting from the emphasis placed on and the recognized importance of the Hb. check test in the later months the future will see a marked increase in this respect to include all cases.

The majority of the general practitioners refer their cases to the Authority's combined Ante-natal and Post-natal clinics for blood testing.

The following results were obtained during the year of blood samples sent to the Regional Laboratory at Cambridge and also to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital laboratory:—

W.R. and P.P.R.—Positive 3 (0.24%), Negative 1246 (99.76%).

G.C.F.—Positive 0, Negative 6.

Rh. factor—Positive 930 (74.46%), Negative 319 (25.54%).

Antibodies present in 11 (3.45%) of the Rh. negative samples.

Hb. content range 7.6 grms. %—16.1 grms. %.

Vaginal smears—6 all negative to G.

Cord blood of infants of Rh. negative cases:

Rh. factor—Positive 96 (60.76%), Negative 62 (39.24%).

Positive to Coombs's test—5 (8.08%).

Procedure and Results.

W.R. positive cases.

All 3 were referred for specific treatment and gave birth to healthy live infants.

Low level Hb. cases were recommended Iron Therapy.

Rh. Negative Cases With Antibodies Present.

6 transferred from district to institutional booking:—

Stillbirth

1 at 38th week.

Live births	Coombs's test	
3	Negative	No symptoms.
2	Positive	Replacement transfusion.
5 delivered on district.		
Live births	Coombs's test	
2	Negative	Jaundice 2nd to 4th day respectively. No treatment required.
2	Positive	Jaundice a few hours and 6th day respectively. Transferred to hospital. No treatment required.
1	Positive	Transferred to hospital within a few hours of birth. Replacement transfusion.

All 10 infants survived.

Chest X-Ray of Ante-natal Patients.

No. referred—202.

No. attended—132 (65.35%).

No. defaulted—70 (34.65%).

All who attended were reported to be normal.

Care of Unmarried Mothers

The Council does not maintain any institution for the accommodation of mothers and children. As occasion arises, the Health Committee considers for admission to Mother and Baby Homes cases of unmarried mothers, and where it is felt necessary accepts financial responsibility for the care and maintenance of the mother in a Mother and Baby Home. Financial responsibility was accepted for 1 mother during the year.

The Moral Welfare Worker of the Norwich Deanery Moral Welfare Committee looks after the general and moral welfare of unmarried mothers who seek her aid. The Committee provides a shelter at 2, Heigham Grove, Norwich, with accommodation for

beds and 2 cots, to which babies are admitted. The Norwich City Council makes a grant of £200 per annum.

Whilst resident at 2, Heigham Grove, during pregnancy, the girls attend the Maternity Clinic at 4, Earlham Road, for routine ante-natal supervision, including blood testing, and 35 attended during the year.

Admissions to 2, Heigham Grove.

55 girls and 33 babies of whom 16 girls and 7 babies were from the City of Norwich. 6 girls and 1 baby were admitted in emergencies through the City Police, Welfare Officer, etc.

Average length of stay, excluding the emergency cases, was 6 weeks and the average age of the girls was 19-20 years, ranging from 15 to 38. 15 girls were under 18 years.

Maternal Assistance.

60 new cases were assisted including 56 maternity, of whom 2 were married women with legitimate babies, and 4 married women divorced or separated from their husbands.

7 of the new cases were admitted to Heigham Grove and 8 to other homes; the remainder were helped to find lodgings or foster mothers, advised and assisted in adoption and in obtaining maintenance, etc.

24 girls remained at home with their families and kept their babies.

Sterilised Maternity Outfits

Sterilised Maternity Outfits have been issued from the Authority's Ante-natal Clinics free of charge to domiciliary midwifery cases. Distribution has been as under:—

1953	1,008;	1954—1,019;	1955—991;
1956—1,038;	1957—1,094;	1958—1,086.	

Infant Welfare Centres

The Thursday morning session at Eaton was discontinued from the end of July and there were two sessions per week thereafter.

At the end of the year there were 12 Centres which were open on 19 sessions per week.

As the following figures show, there has been a slight decrease in the number of children attending and in the number of attendances although the number of attendances by children under 5 years of age rose a little.

(b) *Forms of dental treatment provided.*

	Scalings and Gum Treatment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Crowns or Inlays	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Dentures Provided		Radiographs
							Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	17	275	—	—	285	33	32	33	1
Children under five	—	165	119	—	327	204	—	—	—

The Principal School Dental Officer reports:—

Mothers. The decrease in patients attending the Ante-Natal clinics is reflected in the fewer numbers being referred to Dental Clinic. There seems to be a general trend for the patients to attend their own private medical practitioners and this has resulted in 62 fewer attendances for dental treatment in the year. Fewer teeth have been extracted and therefore fewer dentures provided, but on the other hand more conservative treatment has been completed.

Of the mothers examined, 4 did not return for any treatment and 15 who commenced treatment failed to have it completed.

Children. Although attendances here have declined slightly the number of fillings inserted in temporary teeth remains almost the same, and this also applies to the number of extractions and administrations of general anæsthetics.

Care of Premature Infants

A good Ambulance Service is available, and an ambulance with special equipment for the transport of these cases is provided; instead a complete set of equipment is kept in readiness at the Maternity Clinic, 4, Earlham Road, for use as required during transport by ambulance; such equipment to be returned for cleaning after use.

2 calico sling cots are also available for use on District. During the year the complete set of equipment has been used on one occasion only—although from time to time parts of the equipment, e.g., hot water bottles, have been issued.

Every encouragement is given, weight and vitality permitting, for premature infants to be nursed at home by a relay of Domiciliary staff. Results have proved encouraging.

The services of a Regional Hospital Board Consultant Pædiatrician are available to the Domiciliary Midwifery Service at the request of the General Practitioner Obstetrician.

Premature (5 lb. 8 oz. or less)	Domitory	43	5	44	5
	Institutional	172	48	73	20
		—	—	—	—
Total	...	215	53	117	25
		—	—	—	—

SURVIVAL

BIRTH WEIGHT

3 lb. 4 oz. or less

Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up
to and including
4 lb. 6 oz. ...

Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up
to and including
4 lb. 15 oz. ...

Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up
to and including
5 lb. 8 oz.

STILL BORN	LIVE BORN									
	DIED WITHIN					SURVIVED		28 DAYS		
	24 hours	2 days	3 days	7 days	28 days		% Survived		% Total Live Prematures	
10	3	—	—	2	—	3	37.5%		2.6%	
8	2	—	—	1	1	7	63.6%		6.0%	
2	1	—	—	—	—	28	96.6%		23.9%	
5	—	—	—	—	—	69	100.0%		59.0%	
25	6	—	—	3	1	107	91.5%		91.5%	

Nursery Provision

No day nurseries, residential nurseries, or creches at Infant Welfare Centres are provided.

The Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948

At the end of the year, 3 persons were registered for a total of 48 children. The premises are inspected periodically by the Medical Officer.

Consultant Clinics

Defective Vision. Children seen at the Infant Welfare Centres suspected to be suffering from defective vision are referred to the School Eye Clinics at the Jenny Lind Hospital. 13 children under school age were referred; glasses were recommended for

Any of these children requiring Orthoptic treatment referred to the Orthoptist at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

Orthopædic Defects. Children seen at the Infant Welfare Centres suspected to be suffering from orthopædic defects referred, with the approval of the General Practitioner, to the Orthopædic Clinics at the Jenny Lind Hospital.

Speech Clinics. Children under 5 years of age who do not attend any school are given speech training by the part-time Speech Therapist at Churchman House on the recommendation of the Assistant Medical Officers.

Ringworm. 1 child under school age suffering from ringworm of the scalp came to my notice during the year and was declared cured later in the year.

MIDWIFERY SERVICES

(Section 23)

Midwives

As local supervising authority, general supervision is exercised over all the certified midwives practising in the City. The Senior Assistant Medical Officer in charge of Maternity and Child Welfare is responsible for the supervision of the institutional midwives in accordance with the rules of the C.M.B., while the Non-medical Supervisor of Midwives is responsible for the supervision of all domiciliary midwives.

There were 20 midwives practising in institutions in the City at the end of the year of whom 10 were at the West Norfolk Hospital, 9 at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, and 1 at a private nursing home.

Normally 15 domiciliary midwives are employed against the establishment of 16, but at the end of the year only 11 were employed and every effort was being made to recruit further staff. For some months it was necessary to employ 2 part-time midwives to assist at clinics and to visit patients at home for antenatal care and during the puerperium.

All the domiciliary midwives are trained in the administration of gas/air analgesia and each is provided with her own oxygen gas/air apparatus. 5 of the domiciliary midwives are Approved Teaching Midwives.

During the year 7 pupils completed their training and all of them passed the Part II examination of the Central Midwives Board.

The Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives and the domiciliary midwives attend Refresher Courses at intervals of 5 years, their expenses being defrayed by the Local Authority. Under these arrangements 1 domiciliary midwife attended a Refresher Course during the year. Arrangements were made for the Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives and some of the domiciliary midwives to attend Study Days by the courtesy of the County Medical Officer.

A. CONFINEMENTS ATTENDED BY DOMICILIARY MIDWIVES:—

	DOCTOR BOOKED		DOCTOR NOT BOOKED		Miscarriages		Mothers breast feeding at 14th day		ANALGESIA			
									GAS/AIR		PETHIDINE	
									During delivery		During delivery	
	Dr. present	Dr. not present	Dr. present	Dr. not present					Dr. present	Dr. not present	Dr. present	Dr. not present
1958	431	417	7	97	16	529	386	430	296		306	
1957	401	433	8	116	17	617	352	438	280		327	
1956	401	383	13	170	26	647	408	346	319		279	
1955	372	312	19	196	33	613	338	383	239		289	
1954	385	277	16	248	30	617	353	368	252		277	
1953	413	247	10	270	50	713	347	393	262		263	

HOME VISITS BY DOMICILIARY MIDWIVES:—

NURSING VISITS DURING THE PUERPERIUM

To Mothers Delivered in Institutes and discharged before the 14th day from :—

	Ante-Natal Care	To mothers delivered at home	Norfolk & Norwich Hospital		West Norwich Hospital		Drayton Hall		Outside Institutions	
			Patients	Visits	Patients	Visits	Patients	Visits	Patients	Visits
1958	10947	17235	144	903	269	955	230	842	2	2
1957	10894	17340	170	822	225	730	268	888		
1956	10075	17075	96	414	235	455	300	605		
1955	11857	16987	77	359	225	490	271	555		
1954	12012	17881	49	252	275	857	258	842		
1953	11012	18104	51	244	296	819	267	647	9	9

i) *Others.*

1 mother refused medical attention on religious grounds and the husband was present at the confinement; 1 mother was attended by her husband in emergency, being admitted to hospital with the baby soon after delivery.

b) **Institutional**

i) *National Health Service—(a) Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.*

This hospital has a maternity block, which admits mostly normal or suspected abnormal cases. 801 mothers, of whom 40 normally reside in the City, were confined during the year. There were 62 stillbirths and 30 children died within 10 days of birth. 6 cases of notifiable Puerperal Pyrexia occurred.

Ante-natal clinics are also held twice each week at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, at which city and county persons booked for admission to the Maternity Wards at the local institutions attend. 1,477 women made 3,250 attendances at these clinics during the year, but the separate figures for City and County residents are not available. In addition 48 mothers each made one post-natal attendance. 1,518 women made 3,468 attendances in 1956.

ii) *West Norwich Hospital.*

717 mothers, of whom 306 normally reside in the city, were confined in this hospital. There were 18 stillbirths, 9 children died within 10 days of birth, and there were 22 cases of notifiable Puerperal Pyrexia.

iii) *Drayton Hall.*

This Maternity Home is situated in the area of the County of Norfolk, and 283 mothers who normally reside in the city were admitted for their confinement.

iv) *Private Nursing Home—Plantation Nursing Home.*

This Home has 1 maternity bed, and 14 mothers, of whom 1 normally reside in the city, were confined during the year.

c) **Consultant Facilities**

The Regional Hospital Board provides a panel of three specialists whose services are available in difficult maternity cases when required by the General Practitioners.

The Domiciliary Midwives may also call on the panel in the event of obstetric emergency without awaiting the arrival of a General Practitioner.

In addition, unbooked cases where advisable are referred to Consultant by the doctor in charge of the clinic. 19 cases were referred ante-natally and 1 post-natally.

(D) **Norwich Mothers' Clinic**

The Council continued to make an annual subscription of £50 to the voluntary clinic at Ber Street, which is affiliated to the Family Planning Association.

(E) **Maternity and Nursing Homes**

Before applicants are registered new homes are inspected by a Medical Officer of the Public Health Department to ensure that the arrangements comply with the byelaws. The arrangements for protection against fire are also inspected. All the nursing and maternity homes are inspected periodically by a Medical Officer. At the end of the year 4 persons were registered in respect of nursing homes (non-maternity), including one opened during the year, and one in respect of a mixed home. The registration in respect of the latter was under consideration at the end of the year.

Still-births

There were 45 still-births allocated by the Registrar General to Norwich residents in 1958, giving a rate per 1,000 of the total live and still-births of 24.81 as compared with 24.18 in 1957.

40 still-births to Norwich residents occurred in the City during the year.

These are subdivided as under:—

Legitimate 39, Illegitimate 1. Males 16, Females 24.

Associated Conditions :

Maternal abnormalities—Ante partum hæmorrhage 1, Toxæmia 8, Pre-eclamptic toxæmia 3, Cerebral hæmorrhage 1; total 15.

Foetal abnormalities—Hydrocephalus 1, Anencephalus 1, Bilateral talipes 1, Congenital heart lesion 2, Gross asphyxia with enlarged liver 1; total 7.

Other conditions—Rh. incompatibility 2, Pressure on long cord 1, Prolapse of cord 3, Strangulation by cord 1, Post maturity 3, Difficult forceps delivery-impacted shoulder 1, No obvious cause 7; total 18.

HEALTH VISITING

(Section 24)

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, the authorised number of Health Visitors, who also act as School Nurses, is 11 excluding the Tuberculosis Visitors.

Visits were made as under by the Health Visitors during the year:—

	1958	1957
Total number of visits to premises ...	16,333	16,470
Visits to expectant mothers ...	327	335
Visits to children under 1 year—		
First visits ...	1,789	1,644
Total visits ...	8,277	7,275
Visits to children between 1 and 5 years	10,474	9,261

Arrangements are made for Health Visitors to attend Refresher Courses approximately every 5 years; 3 attended in 1958. Some of the Health Visitors attended Study Days which were arranged by the Norfolk County Council; others attended the Child Guidance Clinic.

HOME NURSING

(Section 25)

There has been no change in the establishment.

The Health Committee decided to accept for training as a Queen's Nurse one of the male nurses. Actually he did not commence his training until the 1st January, 1959.

At the end of the year 1 Superintendent, 1 Senior Assistant Superintendent, 10 whole-time and 5 part-time nurses were employed. A night nursing service is provided.

The types of cases attended were as follows:—

	Cases	Visits
Medical ...	1,350	44,583
Surgical ...	247	9,195
Infectious Diseases ...	20	193
Tuberculosis ...	31	1,109
Maternal Complications ...	51	396
Others ...	154	753
	<hr/> 1,853	<hr/> 56,229

In 1957, 1,890 patients were attended, involving 55,583 visits.

The Health Committee accepted financial responsibility for the attendance of the Superintendent and one of the District Nurses at Refresher Courses during the year.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

(Section 26)

Vaccination Against Smallpox.

56.2% children under 1 year were vaccinated during the year. The data for previous years are as follows:—

Year	No. of Births	Primary Vaccinations				Percentage of children vaccinated under 1 year of age
		Under 1 year (Age at date of vaccination)	1-5 years	5-15 years	Over 15 years	
1958 ...	1769	995	81	22	77	56.25
1957 ...	1776	695	87	38	95	39.1
1956 ...	1833	565	51	16	63	30.8
1955 ...	1687	546	62	29	71	32.4
1954 ...	1796	467	55	32	101	26.0
1953 ...	1843	431	68	52	118	23.3
1952 ...	1832	445	78	32	128	24.3
1951 ...	1910	346	81	45	202	18.1

Diphtheria Immunisation.

During the year 1,246 new cases were immunised against Diphtheria, and 218 children received booster doses. 650 of the new cases were immunised by General Practitioners. The following table shows the age groups of the children dealt with:—

	Age at date of final injection or of reinforcing injection			Total
	Under 1	1-4	5-14	
Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation ...	856	347	43	1,246
Number of children who re-received secondary (reinforcing) injection ...	—	80	138	218

At the end of the year 4,216 children, or approximately 48.5% of the population under 5 years of age, had been immunised. The figure for 1957 was 47.9%.

13,087 children between the ages of 5 and 15 years had also been immunised, or approximately 67.3% of the children attending school.

Whooping Cough Inoculation.

During the year 1,169 children, 1,154 under 5 years of age, were immunised.

Vaccination Against Poliomyelitis.

At 1st January, 1958, 13,654 persons were awaiting vaccination and of these 85% had agreed to accept the British tested Salk vaccine, the first supply of which was received that month. The General Practitioners participated by arranging to vaccinate their own patients or by assisting on a sessional basis.

In May the Ministry of Health decided to issue Salk vaccine which had not been tested in this country and it was necessary to write to approximately 5,000 parents who had initially agreed to accept the British tested vaccine to ask whether they would be prepared to accept the other vaccine.

By the end of August only 1,291 persons were awaiting vaccination, but the scheme was then extended in September to include young persons born in the years 1933-1942 inclusive. Third doses were also to be offered to those who had previously been vaccinated. In agreement with the Local Medical Committees, the General Practitioners in the City and County were asked to undertake the registration and vaccination of the new age group. The response, however, was poor.

The following table shows the number of injections given during 1958:—

Class	1st injection given	2nd injection given	3rd injection given	Number waiting 31.12.58 No injections given
Children				
born 1943-58 ...	14,700	14,746	3,196	177
Young persons				
born 1933-42 ...	46	43	—	48
Expectant Mothers	213	180	4	25
General Practitioners and families ...	80	76	—	—
Ambulance Staff and families ...	44	43	24	—
Totals ...	15,083	15,088	3,224	250

In addition, 473 hospital staff and families were vaccinated.

On 31st December, 1958, the percentage uptake for the children born in 1943 to 1958 was 69.9.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

(Section 26)

Vaccination Against Smallpox.

56.2% children under 1 year were vaccinated during the year. The data for previous years are as follows:—

Year	No. of Births	Primary Vaccinations				Percentage of children vaccinated under 1 year of age
		Under 1 year (Age at date of vaccination)	1-5 years	5-15 years	Over 15 years	
1958 ...	1769	995	81	22	77	56.25
1957 ...	1776	695	87	38	95	39.1
1956 ...	1833	565	51	16	63	30.8
1955 ...	1687	546	62	29	71	32.4
1954 ...	1796	467	55	32	101	26.0
1953 ...	1843	431	68	52	118	23.3
1952 ...	1832	445	78	32	128	24.3
1951 ...	1910	346	81	45	202	18.1

Diphtheria Immunisation.

During the year 1,246 new cases were immunised against Diphtheria, and 218 children received booster doses. 650 of the new cases were immunised by General Practitioners. The following table shows the age groups of the children dealt with:—

	Age at date of final injection or of reinforcing injection			Total
	Under 1	1-4	5-14	
Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation ...	856	347	43	1,246
Number of children who re-received secondary (reinforcing) injection ...	—	80	138	218

At the end of the year 4,216 children, or approximately 48.5% of the population under 5 years of age, had been immunised. The figure for 1957 was 47.9%.

13,087 children between the ages of 5 and 15 years had also been immunised, or approximately 67.3% of the children attending school.

Whooping Cough Inoculation.

During the year 1,169 children, 1,154 under 5 years of age, were immunised.

Vaccination Against Poliomyelitis.

At 1st January, 1958, 13,654 persons were awaiting vaccination and of these 85% had agreed to accept the British tested Salk vaccine, the first supply of which was received that month. The General Practitioners participated by arranging to vaccinate their own patients or by assisting on a sessional basis.

In May the Ministry of Health decided to issue Salk vaccine which had not been tested in this country and it was necessary to write to approximately 5,000 parents who had initially agreed to accept the British tested vaccine to ask whether they would be prepared to accept the other vaccine.

By the end of August only 1,291 persons were awaiting vaccination, but the scheme was then extended in September to include young persons born in the years 1933-1942 inclusive. Third doses were also to be offered to those who had previously been vaccinated. In agreement with the Local Medical Committees, the General Practitioners in the City and County were asked to undertake the registration and vaccination of the new age group. The response, however, was poor.

The following table shows the number of injections given during 1958:—

Class	1st injection given	2nd injection given	3rd injection given	Number waiting 31.12.58 No injections given
Children				
born 1943-58 ...	14,700	14,746	3,196	177
Young persons				
born 1933-42 ...	46	43	—	48
Expectant Mothers ...	213	180	4	25
General Practitioners and families ...	80	76	—	—
Ambulance Staff and families ...	44	43	24	—
Totals ...	15,083	15,088	3,224	250

In addition, 473 hospital staff and families were vaccinated.

On 31st December, 1958, the percentage uptake for the children born in 1943 to 1958 was 69.9.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

(Section 27)

Staff. 2 Section Leaders, 19 male and 2 female driver/attendants and one motor mechanic.

Vehicles. 5 ambulances, 2 multi-seater vehicles and 4 sitting-case cars. During the year one of the ambulances was replaced by a new ambulance with a diesel engine. All the ambulances and 4 sitting-case vehicles are fitted with short wave radio.

The following tables show the number of cases dealt with during the year:—

(i) Classification.

	Stretcher Cases		Sitting Cases		Total	
	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957
Accident and sudden illnesses ...	1044	1116	732	753	1776	1869
Transport to and from hospitals and other places (not included elsewhere)	5086	5185	21822	20824	26908	26009
Maternity Cases ...	151	141	374	434	525	575
Mental Health Cases ...	64	78	186	182	250	260
Corpses (to Mortuaries) ...	63	115	—	—	63	115
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6408	6635	23114	22193	29522	28828
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

(ii) No. of Cases Conveyed.

		By City Ambulance Service:		*By Norfolk County Council at their option	
		1958	1957	1958	1957
By Ambulance	...	7866	7774		
By Car	...	18015	17442		
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		25881	25216	3641	3612
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

* These cases are the financial liability of the Norfolk County Council.

(iii) *No. of Journeys Made.*

		Journeys		Mileage	
		1958	1957	1958	1957
By Ambulance	...	4870	4843	69946	69809
By Car	...	4747	4565	73966	72046
		<hr/> 9617	<hr/> 9408	<hr/> 143912	<hr/> 141855

No. of accident and other emergency journeys included above :

		1958	1957
Ambulance	...	1503	1606
Cars	...	273	263
		<hr/> 1776	<hr/> 1869

	1958	1957	1956
Mileage per removal (including rail mileage)	4.1	4.1	4.0

In addition :—

(a) The defectives were conveyed to and from the Occupation Centre daily (including 2 defectives to and from the Industrial Centre). 1,456 journeys were carried out in 1958 and 1,461 journeys in 1957.

(b) Midwives used sitting-case cars for the conveyance of the gas/air apparatus on 98 occasions in 1958 and on 111 occasions in 1957.

(c) The Ambulance Service is continuing to make use of rail transport where practicable, and during the year 138 long distance cases were conveyed by rail transport. 133 cases were thus conveyed in 1957, 39 in 1956.

	1958	1957	1956
Rail Mileage	14,964	12,701	4,992

Further, these figures are single journey mileages only. Had road transport been used the mileages would be practically doubled to take into account the return of the empty vehicle.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

(Section 28)

Tuberculosis.

Reference is made to the care and after-care of Tuberculosis patients on pages 76 to 78.

Problem Families.

There were 20 families on the list at the end of the year. One was added during the year. Altogether 108 families have been dealt with by the Sub-Committee since the scheme began in

1942. The average duration for rehabilitation has been about 3½ years. The Home Advisers made 2,321 visits.

Domiciliary Nursing.

Cases discharged from hospitals who need home nursing are referred by the Hospital Authorities to the District Nursing Service.

The Council has made arrangements with the British Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Brigade for the loan of sick room equipment. The arrangements for payment to these voluntary organisations continued from the previous year.

During the year 798 articles were loaned to 501 patients under the scheme; this does not include the items already on loan at 31st December, 1957.

HEALTH EDUCATION

During the year Health Education Campaigns were carried out by means of talks, posters, leaflets, displays at Churchman House and the Infant Welfare Centres on the undermentioned subjects:—

Home Safety.

Clean Food.

Burns and Scalds.

Dental Health.

By arrangement with the Central Council for Health Education, a Two-day Course on "The audio-visual presentation of a Theme" for Medical Officers, Health Visitors, Midwives, District Nurses and Public Health Inspectors was held in the City Hall. 37 persons, including the Chairman of the City of Norwich Health Committee and some members of the staffs of neighbouring authorities were present.

In December the Chairman of the City of Norwich Health Committee presided at a Half-Day Conference in the City Hall on "The Effective Use of Posters and Leaflets in Health Education." Over 30 persons were present. The Lecturer was Mrs. C. W. E. Duncan, Publications Officer of the Central Council for Health Education.

Guard That Fire. On the 3rd November the Lord Mayor kindly opened the Campaign on "Guard That Fire." This ran for two weeks and was reasonably successful. It included a Set Piece in the City Hall, displays in the Infant Welfare Centres, display of posters and distribution of leaflets in shops, door-to-door distribution throughout the City of leaflets by the Boy Scouts, showing of two-minute trailer in local cinemas and Press publicity. This campaign stimulated local interest and as a result a large number of fireguards were sold over the period, some firms doubled and some trebled their sales of fireguards.

Film Strips. Apart from talks and film displays in the clinics, talks illustrated by film strips were given as under:—

<i>Group</i>	<i>Subject</i>
Norfolk and Norwich Nursery Teachers' Association	Normal Emotional Development of the Child.
Bowthorpe Road Methodist Church Young Wives' Group	
North Earlham Parent Teachers' Association	
Park Lane Methodist Church Women's Guild	Accidents in the Home.
Co-op Over Sixty Club	
St. Augustine's Old People's Club	
Bowthorpe Road Methodist Church Grand Folk's Club	
St. John's Old People's Club	
Bowthorpe Road Methodist Church	The Duties of a Health Visitor.
Norwich Labour Club—Women's Section	The Duties of a Medical Officer of Health.
British Legion	
Bowthorpe Road Methodist Church Grand Folk's Club	
Town Women's Guild—St. Alban's Church	
Bowthorpe Road Methodist Church Grand Folk's Club	Handicapped Children
Bowthorpe Road Methodist Church Grand Folk's Club	The Home Help Service.
Welfare and Health Department Staffs	Lifting and Posture.
Bowthorpe Road Methodist Church Grand Folk's Club	Occupation Centre.
Bowthorpe Road Methodist Church Grand Folk's Club	Rehabilitation in the Home.
Bowthorpe Road Methodist Church Grand Folk's Club	The Social Services.
Five Mile Cross Women's Co-op Guild	Smoking and Lung Cancer.
St. James's Youth Fellowship	
St. Anne's Youth Fellowship	
Parents at Maternity Clinic	Fathercraft — Behaviour Problems in Children.

An innovation during the year was the co-ordination of Health Education by a specific Assistant Medical Officer of Health (Dr. A. S. Robertson).

Smoking and Lung Cancer. In 1957 the Medical Research Council published a special report on smoking, particularly of cigarettes, and its association with cancer of the lung. As a result of this report the Minister of Health made a statement in the House of Commons in which he said that the risks involved in smoking should be brought effectively to the notice of the public and in Circular 7/57 he requested all local health authorities to take appropriate steps to this end. The Health Committee appointed a Sub-Committee to consider this and the recommendations which were eventually made were accepted by the Council. These recommendations were:—

- (a) to make as widely known as possible the facts with regard to the relationship between heavy cigarette smoking and lung cancer, with a view to persuading smokers of the desirability of moderation;
- (b) to direct special education in this aspect of health to school children and young people who may be persuaded not to start smoking.

In order to carry out these recommendations 55 organisations in the City were informed that a Medical Officer from the Health Department was available to give talks on "Smoking and Lung Cancer." 11 enquiries only were received and 6 illustrated lectures given. It is difficult to assess the value of these talks especially with adolescent groups. It would be better perhaps for this type of Health Education to be included incidentally in the normal school curriculum. Teachers have a big influence on school children and it must be realised that neither they nor the parents will have much effect on the smoking habits of adolescents unless they are prepared to set an example themselves. With adult groups the illustrated talk is a good method of approach especially if time is allowed for discussion afterwards.

Four teachers have agreed to co-operate with the Medical Officer of Health and the Director of Education in arranging for an exhibition to be prepared for presentation in schools.

At the meeting of the Health Committee in September it was decided to continue the campaign against smoking by advertising in local buses for six months, by exhibiting posters and by issuing pamphlets and book-markers. The total estimated cost for doing this was £160, for which a supplementary estimate was required, but the work was not carried out as the City Council, although not opposed in principle to such a campaign, considered that the matter was not so urgent and essential as to warrant the approval of a supplementary estimate.

The problem is one that can only be dealt with locally by health authorities adopting a long term view and the matter essentially one of education and example.

Accidents in the Home. On 16 occasions Health Visitors called at the homes of young children who had been involved in accidents in the home to ascertain the cause. The majority of these children were scalded through negligence. The need for care in the use of domestic utensils cannot be too strongly emphasised.

The following is a summary of these cases:—

- boy, aged 14 months: Scalds to right arm, hand and neck. The flex of an electric kettle caught on the handle of a saucepan of boiling water which then tipped over.
- girl, aged 8 years: When washing the child slipped on a mat and caught the flex of an electric kettle which contained some hot water and suffered scalds to the back.
- boy, aged 1 year 7 months: The child suffered scalds to body after pulling a cup of tea over himself when he was sitting on his father's knee. Father had arm in sling.
- girl, aged 1 year: Scalds to right arm. The baby pulled a cup of tea from the kitchen table when her mother turned to answer the door to the baker.
- boy, aged 1½ years: Scalded his arm when he walked into the kitchen and fell over a pail of very hot water under the sink.
- girl, aged 11 years: Was watching her mother make White Sauce. Her mother moved a saucepan of potatoes which turned over and girl's foot was scalded.
- boy, aged 2 years: Scalds to right arm and shoulder. The child pulled a basin of boiling fat over himself.
- boy, aged 9 years; boy, aged 5 years: Elder brother was making tea and plugged the kettle in on the draining board. He picked his brother up to show him a rainbow and either his arm or leg caught the kettle flex and pulled it over. Scalds to left side and right leg.
- girl, aged 8 years: Scalds to left foot when the child went to make a cup of tea for mother.
- boy, aged 2 years: Burns to left side of face and left arm. Child knocked against table on which an iron was standing on end. Mother usually stands iron flat on a tin plate.
- girl, aged 1 year 10 months: Scalded head. Her mother rushed forward to prevent her taking a cake when she was carrying a teapot and the tea poured over the child's head.
- boy, aged 2 years: Child scalded himself by pulling a teapot from the draining board when family were in garden. Scalds to chest.
- boy, aged 1 year 4 months: Scalds to chest, arms and face. The lodger made up some National Dried Milk for her baby and stood it on the table and the child pulled it down.

Boy, aged 6 months: Mother attempted to prevent child touching the flex of an electric kettle which was boiling and her hand caught the flex. Scalds to child's forehead and her own left arm.

Boy, aged 1 year 9 months: Mother unplugged electric kettle and turned to a cupboard and the child pulled the flex, thus dragging the kettle over. Scalds to arm and abdomen.

Boy, aged 2 years: Child knocked over a cup of tea which was standing on the arm of a chair and scalded his hand and forearm.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

(Section 29)

Approval was obtained from the Minister of Health in June for the establishment to be increased from the equivalent of 75 full-time domestic helps to the equivalent of 80 full-time domestic helps. An Organiser and part-time Assistant Organiser visit the households and allocate service as required so far as it is available.

Cases served during 1958:—

Maternity	134
Tuberculosis	12
Aged (including Chronic Sick)	696
Ordinary Sickness	33
Blind Persons	46
Families (where there was a danger of a temporary break-up)	16
	<hr/>
	937
	<hr/>

Care of the Aged.

Age Group		Couples	Living alone	
			Men	Women
65-70	...	28	19	45
70-75	...	34	22	86
75-80	...	66	22	106
80-85	...	44	26	94
Over 85	...	21	28	55
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		193	117	386
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
1 visit per week	...	...	38%	
2-3 visits per week	...	...	27%	
4 or more visits per week	...	...	35%	
Under 5 hours' service per week	...	...	61%	
5 to 10 hours' service per week	...	...	33%	
More than 10 hours' service per week	...	...	6%	

ght Sitters.

Some of the domestic helps act as night-sitters.

The service was provided on 141 nights in 22 households.

The number of domestic helps employed on the 31st cember, 1958, was 6 full-time and 109 part-time, equivalent to full-time staff.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

(Section 51)

Administration

Constitution of the Mental Health Sub-Committee.

The Mental Health Sub-Committee consists of the following members:—

R. P. BRAUND (Chairman)	Coun. T. A. MOORE
in. I. D. DICKSON, M.C., M.D.	(Vice-Chairman)
A. R. DRIVER	„ E. PRITCHARD
MRS. R. E. HARDY, J.P.	

The Committee meets in alternate months when summoned.

Staff.

The Local Health Authority has approved of some medical petitioners for the purpose of giving medical certificates required in connection with the presentation of petitions under Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.

Mr. J. E. Bradshaw and Mr. J. C. Crowe continued as Duly Authorised Officers, and Mr. R. Burton as Relief Duly Authorised Officer. The appointment of a Psychiatric Social Worker was approved by the appropriate Committees.

There is a staff of 3 persons at the Occupation Centre. A Registered Nurse is in charge of the Nursery Class for those patients who are awaiting admission to an institution, 3 or 4 of whom can attend each session. The class meets on 2 days a week.

Co-ordination with Regional Hospital Boards and Hospital Management Committees.

The arrangements remain unchanged.

Duties delegated to Voluntary Organisations.

No duties are delegated to voluntary organisations.

Whether arrangements have been initiated for the training of Mental Health Workers.

One of the Female Supervisors of the Occupation Centre attended a Refresher Course during the year in London, which was organised by the National Association for Mental Health.

(ii) **Account of Work Undertaken in the Community**

(a) *Under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, Prevention, Care and After-Care.*

One full-time Psychiatric Social Worker, who is on the staff of Hellesdon Hospital, does the after-care work for cases who have been in that hospital. If the assistance of the Duly Authorised Officer is requested it is readily given. 321 interviews took place at the office between patients and their relatives and the Duly Authorised Officers for the purpose of advice being given.

(b) *Under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930, by Duly Authorised Officers.*

The Duly Authorised Officers have dealt with the following cases under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930:

	Male	Female	Total
Cases admitted to Hospital:—			
Lunacy Act, 1890 (Section 16) ...	7	13	20
Lunacy Act, 1890 (Section 20) ...	36	67	103
Lunacy Act, 1890 (Section 21) ...	2	6	8
Mental Treatment Act, 1930:—			
Temporary	—	3	3
Voluntary	53	85	138
Cases examined under Lunacy Act, 1890 (Section 16), but not certified	2	4	6
Total	100	178	278
Dealt with by City Police under the Lunacy Acts and certified ...	—	—	—
Voluntary admissions:—			
Hellesdon Hospital	66	90	156
St. Andrew's Hospital, Thorpe ...	—	—	—
Total	66	90	156
Discharges from Mental Hospital were as under:—			
Hellesdon Hospital	135	202	337
St. Andrew's Hospital, Thorpe ...	—	1	1
	135	203	338
Deaths of Norwich persons in Hellesdon Hospital	26	30	56
Total	161	233	394

THE VALE HOSPITAL, SWAINSTHORPE

This Hospital comes under the supervision of the Medical Superintendent, Hellesdon Hospital. Persons over 65 years of age suffering from Senile Dementia are admitted without certification under the Lunacy Acts. Earlier this year the Medical Superintendent with the help of the Duly Authorised Officers put into operation a scheme for intermittent admission of patients to the Hospital. The scheme provides that patients should alternate between their homes and the Hospital for six weekly periods thus making one bed available for two patients instead of only one. The success of the scheme depends, of course, on the co-operation of the relatives and the Duly Authorised Officers have endeavoured to persuade the relatives to agree to the new scheme.

By the end of the year 50 Norwich patients had been admitted to the Vale, 26 of these have been on the six weeks basis, and another 2 patients who had been in the Hospital for some time were absorbed into it. Of the 26 admitted, 11 died in Hospital, 5 became permanent admissions (2 due to deterioration in their condition and 2 from lack of co-operation on the part of the relatives). 8 returned home after treatment, 1 was transferred to Hellesdon Hospital and 2 continued as 6 weeks patients under the scheme.

(c) *Under the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938. Ascertainment.*

Most of the cases ascertained are referred by the Education Authority under Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944. Others are notified by Medical Practitioners and some are received from other sources.

Details of cases reported are as follows:—

(a) Cases referred by Education Authority (Section 57, Education Act, 1944):

		Male	Female	Total
(i)	Under Section 57 (3) ...	5	5	10
(ii)	Under Section 57 (5) ...	6	5	11
(b)	Other cases reported ...	2	1	3
		—	—	—
	Total ...	13	11	24
		—	—	—

The foregoing cases were dealt with as under:—

		Male	Female	Total
	Placed under Statutory Supervision	11	10	21
	Admitted to Institutions ...	2	1	3
	Pending decision ...	—	—	—
		—	—	—
	Total ...	13	11	24
		—	—	—

(d) *Cases admitted to Mental Defective Hospitals.*

18 cases were admitted to Little Plumstead Hospital temporary treatment.

2 cases were admitted to "The Rookery," New Buckenham Norfolk, a Private Home for Temporary Care.

STATISTICS.

On 31st December, 1958, there were:—

(i) Mental Defectives.

(a) *In Hospitals.*

	Male	Female	Total
Little Plumstead Hospital and ancillary Hospitals	109	96	205
Royal Eastern Counties, Colchester	13	4	17
Rampton State Hospital	1	1	2
Risebridge Home, Haverhill	4	3	7
Brockhall Hospital	1	—	1
Riversfield Hospital, St. Neots	—	2	2
Hellesdon Hospital	2	3	5
Hortham	—	1	1
Orchid Hospital, Sandbach	1	—	1
Total	131	110	241

(b) *Not in Hospital.*

	Male	Female	Total
Under Guardianship	—	—	—
Under Statutory Supervision	99	114	213
Under Friendly Supervision	5	2	7
Total	104	116	220

(c) *Awaiting Admission to Institutions at the end of 1958.*

	Male	Female	Total
In own homes	13	4	17
In Children's Homes	3	1	4
In Dr. Barnardo's Home	1	—	1
Total	17	5	22

(d) *Discharges From Orders Made Under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.*

19 cases (8 male and 11 female) have been discharged from the above Act during 1958. 153 cases (72 males and 81 females) have been discharged from Orders but are remaining in hospital on an informal basis.

(ii) **Persons of Unsound Mind.**

In Hospitals.

		Male	Female	Total
Hellesdon Hospital	...	265	420	685
St. Andrew's Hospital, Thorpe	...	4	2	6
		—	—	—
Total	...	269	422	691
		—	—	—

Visitation of Cases

The whole-time Duly Authorised Officers made 1,710 visits to a variety of cases during the year in addition to their administrative duties.

During the year the Duly Authorised Officers provided the Medical Superintendents of the Mental Hospitals and Mental Deficiency Hospitals with 337 social histories of cases.

Psychiatric Social Club

In January this year after consultation with the Medical Superintendent of Hellesdon Hospital it was agreed that there was a demand for a Psychiatric Social Club for men who had received In Patient or Out Patient Psychiatric treatment. The detailed arrangements were left to the Duly Authorised Officers, and the Mental Health Committee agreed to the Club holding its meetings at the Council's Occupation Centre.

The Club meets each Wednesday from 7 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. and in addition to the usual club activities such as cards, darts and table tennis, whist drives have been held when members of the Mary Chapman Psychiatric Social Club and the Norfolk County Council Psychiatric Social Club for Ladies have attended.

Visits have been arranged to places of interest and an outing on the Norfolk Broads was held in July. During the year two film shows were held and various speakers came to address the club members on topics of mutual interest. At the end of the year the membership was 20.

Occupation Centre

The Occupation Centre, with accommodation for 40 Mental Defectives, is situated at 58, Earlham Road, Norwich.

Subject to the parent's consent, those attending at the Occupation Centre are medically examined once a year by a Medical Officer of the Health Department. In the summer a day's outing to the sea was arranged; also a Christmas party was held.

The proposed Industrial Centre referred to in my previous report was opened on the 13th January, 1958. The Centre situated at St. Swithin's Hall and is run by the Norfolk and Norwich Society for Mentally Handicapped Children. It is subsidised by the City and Norfolk County Councils.

The Centre was planned to cater for 20 boys over the age of 16 years, but the number attending at the end of the year was 16. 10 of these were from the City and the remainder from Norfolk County Council. The Centre is equipped with power operated tools which certain boys have been trained to use under supervision.

The type of work carried out includes light assembly contract work from various firms in the City. This consists of making plant trays, seed boxes, bird cages and boxes, breeze block making, insulation electrical elements, making cap ends for rolls of wire netting, rivet cutting and fire wood chopping and bundling.

HOSPITALS USED BY INHABITANTS OF THE AREA

(Under the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board)

(a) *The Norfolk and Norwich Hospital* is a general hospital with a large out-patient department. The total of 441 beds includes 28 for eye cases. The daily bed occupancy was 388 compared with 381 in 1957.

(b) *The Jenny Lind Hospital* works in close co-operation with (a) and has 76 beds; boys under 11 years and girls under 12 years of age not suffering from infectious disease are admitted. There is also an out-patient department. The daily average number of beds occupied was 47 compared with 49 in 1957.

(c) *West Norwich Hospital*. During the year the former Isolation Hospital was amalgamated with West Norwich Hospital and the combined Units are now known by the latter's name. The Hospital has 359 beds of which 165 are for acute cases and 126 for geriatric cases. The Regional Burns and Plastic Unit is located there. Also allocated are 24 beds for pulmonary tuberculosis, 56 cubicles for infectious diseases (16 beds in reserve). The average daily bed occupancy was 265.

(d) *Hellesdon Hospital* for Mental Cases normally has 299 beds for males and 449 for females. The average number of beds actually occupied daily, however, was 824; 331 males, 493 females. The Statutory accommodation at the Bethel Hospital, Bethel Street, is 120 and 121 beds were occupied; all by females.

(e) *Accommodation for Mental Defectives*. See pages 53 and 54.

(f) *Drayton Hall Maternity Home* provides 17 beds for General Practitioner cases. The average daily figure was 11.9 (12.50 in 1957).

(g) *Whitlingham Hospital, Trowse*. At present there are 86 beds for Chronic Sick. It was not possible to bring into use the additional 26 beds as planned for 1958, but it is hoped that 1959 will see the project fulfilled. The daily average number of beds occupied was 80.

III.—NATIONAL ASSISTANCE
ACTS, 1948 AND 1951
AND
CHILDREN ACT, 1948

National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 21

One of the Medical Officers carries out periodic visits to 1 hostels for the aged and infirm, 8 of which are administered by the Corporation. The remaining 2 are under private administration.

National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 47, and National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951

No action was taken under these Acts.

Committee for the Welfare of Old People

There are in the City 32 Old People's Clubs and a Health Visitor is attached to each.

Chiropody Service. The Clinic at No. 8, Lady Lane, continues to function all day on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. The average number attending each day is 20. The total number of patients on the register at the present time is 686. The service is limited to Old Age Pensioners living in the City. A charge of 3s. 6d. for the first treatment and 2s. 6d. per treatment thereafter is made.

"Meals on Wheels" Service. The Committee continues with the "Meals on Wheels" Service, which during the year provides approximately 9,000 hot 3-course meals to old people on either Tuesday or Friday of each week. Efforts are being made to ensure that necessitous cases receive two hot meals per week.

Plans for providing a hostel, 15 bungalows and a 3-bedroomed Warden's house in the Greyhound Opening area have been approved by the Minister of Health and construction has commenced.

Epileptics and Spastics

The Town Clerk informs me that on the 31st December there were 4 epileptics in Part III accommodation provided by the Council and in addition accommodation was being provided on behalf of the Council for 2 at Chalfont, 1 at Maghull Homes and 1 at Corton House.

Spastic cases known to be in need of institutional treatment have been brought to the notice of the Welfare Committee. 1 male is being provided with accommodation at the Searchlight Crippled Workshops at Newhaven. 1 female at St. Theresa's, Predannack, Cornwall, and 1 in Part III accommodation provided by the Council. Transport has been provided to enable a number of spastics to attend the weekly social evenings at the St. Raphael Club and to attend courses in handicrafts. There is a local branch of the National Spastics Society operating in the City.

BLIND PERSONS

The Welfare of Blind Persons is under the control of the Welfare Committee and the Town Clerk has sent to me the following information :—

35 persons were registered as blind and 11 as partially-sighted during the year. No treatment was recommended in respect of 25 blind persons and 9 partially-sighted persons.

The eye defects from which the registered blind and registered partially-sighted persons for whom no treatment is recommended are suffering is described on page 60.

The treatment recommended and the follow-up action taken in respect of the remaining 10 blind persons and 2 partially-sighted persons is more particularly described below.

Registered Blind.

Suffering from	Age	Treatment Recommended	Follow-up action, etc.
Cataract	69	Surgical	Surgical (due for re-examination in May, 1959)
	84	Surgical (after build-up)	Awaiting operation when health permits
	80	Surgical	On waiting list for Cataract extraction
	73	Surgical	Operation very successful beyond expectations
Cataract and Glaucoma	69	Surgical (later)	Attending Hospital Clinic
Cataract and Others	75	Hospital	Under Hospital supervision
Others	78	Medical	Under medical supervision of own doctor
	75	Medical	Attending Hospital Clinic
	89	Medical	Under medical supervision of own doctor
	63	Hospital	Attending Hospital Clinic

Partially Sighted.

Cataract	16	Surgical (later)	Under Hospital supervision
	73	Surgical (later)	Under Hospital supervision

Blind and Partially Sighted persons registered during the year for whom no treatment is recommended by Section "F" of B.D.8

	Registered Blind	Partially Sighted
Cataract .	36, 81, 87, 90, 93 years	14, 36 years (Registered blind later)
Glaucoma .	59, 81 years	
Cataract and Glaucoma .	68, 79 years	
Cataract and Others .	72, 80, 86 (2), 90, 96 years	87 years
Others .	45, 52, 56, 58, 62, 72 years 78, 81, 83, 88 years	10, 19, 71, 76 (2) 84 years

Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons

Number of cases registered during the year in respect of whom Section "F" of B.D. 8 recommends:—

		Cataract	Glaucoma	Cataract & Glaucoma	Cataract & Others	Others	Blind	Total Partially Sighted
1.	(a) <i>No Treatment</i>							
	Registered Blind	5	2	2	6	10	25	—
	Partially Sighted	2	—	—	1	6	—	9
(b) <i>Treatment</i>								
	Registered Blind	4	—	1	1	4	10	—
	Partially Sighted	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
2. Number of cases listed above who on follow-up action have received treatment:—								
	Registered Blind	2	—	—	1	4		
	Partially Sighted	—	—	—	—	—		

No cases of blindness following Ophthalmia Neonatorum (see page 67) and no case of retrolental fibroplasia among premature infants came to my notice.

CHILDREN ACT, 1948

On the instructions of the Children's Committee, a Medical Officer inspects each of the 3 Children's Homes at approximately six-monthly intervals. Arrangements are also made for the dental inspection and treatment by the staff of the School Dental Department of children residing in the Homes.

PREVALENCE, PREVENTION AND CONTROL

IV.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE

FEVERS, FOOD POISONING, ETC.

THE PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

2,179 cases of infectious disease (excluding Tuberculosis) were notified during the year. The tables which follow show the details of these cases, deaths by age groups and hospital admissions.

TABLE I
ANALYSES IN AGE GROUPS OF TOTAL CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED

Disease	Under 3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9 months to 1 year	1—2 years	2—3 years	3—4 years	4—5 years	5—10 years	10—15 years	15—20 years	20—25 years	25—35 years	35—45 years	45—65 years	65 and over	Total
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	1	—	6	16	21	38	184	19	4	—	2	—	1	—	292
Whooping Cough ...	1	1	1	—	2	4	—	3	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Measles ...	2	4	9	22	146	161	192	281	569	13	2	—	1	1	—	—	1353
Acute Poliomyelitis— Paralytic ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Acute Pneumonia— Primary ...	1	1	—	—	2	—	2	1	7	2	2	1	4	2	17	9	51
Influenzal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	7	2	13
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	5	2	12
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	15	15	3	—	—	41
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Dysentery ...	1	1	3	—	3	1	3	4	20	3	—	2	6	1	2	3	53
Food Poisoning ...	2	1	—	—	2	4	1	1	3	3	5	3	4	6	3	5	48
Infective Hepatitis ...	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	13	121	80	13	4	20	10	5	3	274
Scabies ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	9

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS FROM NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS

Disease	Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 and over	Total 1958	Total 1938	Total 1928
Acute Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Infective Hepatitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	6	17	27
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	9	1
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (incl. Paratyphoid)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Chicken Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Totals ...													10	40	46

TABLE III

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Disease	Total cases notified by Medical Practitioners.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total number of Deaths of City Persons
Scarlet Fever	292	2	—
Whooping Cough	21	1	—
Measles	1353	3	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (paralytic) ...	1	1	—
Acute Encephalitis	2	2	1
Acute Primary Pneumonia	51	3	6
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	13	1	2
Erysipelas	12	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	41	30(a)	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	8	—	—
Dysentery	53	1	—
Food Poisoning	48	3	—
Infective Hepatitis	274	3	1
Scabies	9	—	—
Verminous conditions	1	—	—

(a) Confined in hospital.

Scarlet Fever

292 cases, compared with 274 in 1957 were notified. 2 cases were admitted to hospital. No death occurred.

The bacteriological examination of Scarlet Fever contacts was continued on a modified scale during 1958, and nose and throat swabs were taken from 617 home contacts. 80 carriers of hæmolytic streptococci were found as follows :—

Throat	61
Nose	6
Nose and Throat	13

Diphtheria

No case was notified during the year.

Whooping Cough

21 notifications were received compared with 485 in 1957. 1 case was admitted to hospital. No death occurred.

Measles

1,353 cases were notified during the year. 3 cases were admitted to hospital. No death occurred.

poliomyelitis

One case of paralytic poliomyelitis was notified on 9th December, 1958, in a child aged 2 years 10 months. The onset of the illness was on 30th November, 1958, and the onset of paralysis was on 4th December, 1958. Arrangements were made for admission to the Infectious Diseases Hospital on 10th December, 1958.

The source of infection was not known and no other case was reported during the year.

pneumonia

Acute primary pneumonia notifications decreased from 88 in 1957 to 51 and those of acute influenzal pneumonia from 29 to 13. 10 deaths from acute primary pneumonia and 2 from acute influenzal pneumonia occurred.

typhoid

12 cases were notified compared with 14 in 1957. 1 case was admitted to hospital and no death occurred.

febrile Pyrexia

	Domiciliary Confinements	Institutional Confinements
Uterine infections due to—		
Hæmolytic Streptococci	...	1
Staphylococci	...	1
Cl Welchii	...	—
Salpingitis	...	1
Urinary tract infections	...	5
Upper respiratory infections	...	3
Breast infections	...	9
Loin abscess	...	1
Phlebitis	...	1
Unknown causes	...	7
	10	31

ophthalmia Neonatorum

Notifi- cations	Domi- ciliary Confine- ments	Institu- tional Confine- ments	Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Removed from District
8	5	3	8*	—	—	—

* As far as can be ascertained by the Health Visitors and enquiries of Doctors in charge of the cases.

Dysentery

53 cases were notified during the year. The majority of the cases occurred in an outbreak of Sonne dysentery which is described in detail on pages 114 and 115.

Food Poisoning

No major outbreak of food poisoning occurred during the year. 43 single cases were notified. The causal organisms were :—

Salmonella typhimurium	...	26
Salmonella anatum	...	3
Salmonella bareilly	...	1
Salmonella newport	...	1

In the remaining 17 cases no causal organism was found.

Infective Hepatitis

Under the Jaundice Regulations, 1943, Infective Hepatitis was made a notifiable disease in the counties of the Eastern Region.

The annual notifications for Norwich since the Regulations came into force have been as follows :—

1944	...	206	1951	...	34
1945	...	36	1952	...	19
1946	...	30	1953	...	20
1947	...	25	1954	...	34
1948	...	131	1955	...	24
1949	...	184	1956	...	13
1950	...	101	1957	...	28
			1958	...	274

It will be seen that in the year under review more cases of infective hepatitis were notified than previously and although it is not possible to account for this some facts are worth recording.

The highest incidence of the disease occurred in the period from April to July, which is unusual. The results of other investigations have shown that the seasonal trend is for a minimum incidence to occur in the summer months with a high incidence in the autumn and winter. At the same time an outbreak of Sonne dysentery occurred in the north-west sector of the City where cases of infective hepatitis were also concentrated and in all 34 people were affected. This outbreak is recorded on pages 114 and 115. Measles was also epidemic in the City for the first six months of the year. Although it is difficult to draw any firm conclusions from the fact that a high incidence of the three diseases occurred at the same time it does support previous investigations which have shown that upper respiratory infections have been prevalent at the time of outbreaks of infective hepatitis and that intestinal infections have also shown a higher incidence.

The age and sex distribution of cases is as shown in the following table :—

			Male	Female	Total
0 —	...	...	—	—	—
3 months	...	...	—	—	—
6 „	...	...	1	—	1
9 „	...	...	—	—	—
1 year	...	...	—	—	—
2 years	...	...	2	1	3
3 „	...	...	—	1	1
4 „	...	...	8	5	13
5 „	...	...	59	62	121
10 „	...	...	46	34	80
15 „	...	...	3	10	13
20 „	...	...	3	1	4
25 „	...	...	6	14	20
35 „	...	...	2	8	10
45 „	...	...	2	3	5
65 „	...	...	2	1	3
			—	—	—
	Totals	...	134	140	274
			—	—	—

It will be seen that more females are involved than males and the highest incidence of the disease is in the age group of 5—14 years. Of the 20 notified in the 25—34 age group 7 were parents of young children who had also had infective hepatitis. The number of families in which more than 1 case occurred was 42.

There was 1 death in a child aged 5 years, where the cause was stated to be (a) acute liver failure (b) infective hepatitis. This child became unwell on the 15th September and was sent home from school. She was kept in bed that day, but on the following day she felt better and for two days was up and about the house again. She again became ill and was admitted to hospital on the 20th September. She died on the 21st September.

Scabies and Verminous conditions

9 cases of Scabies were notified compared with 19 in 1957. All notifications were received from General Practitioners.

These conditions were treated by the General Practitioners and the Health Department, and in addition 5 persons sent by the Norfolk County Council also attended for treatment.

One notification of a person infested with pubic lice was received from a General Practitioner who treated the case.

VENEREAL DISEASE

There has been no change in the times of the out-patient facilities which are provided at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. 7 new cases of syphilis, 32 of gonorrhœa and 114 of other conditions attended.

Dr. H. L. Rogerson, the Consultant Venereologist at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, has kindly sent me the following:—

“The numbers of new cases of Syphilis and Gonorrhœa were almost unchanged from the previous year.

The numbers of new cases of non-gonococcal Urethritis were the same as in the previous year.

There has been in the Press a hint that gonococci resistant to Penicillin are appearing. It has been the custom for some years here to use Streptomycin for the treatment of Gonorrhœa. The efficacy of Streptomycin is about the same as that of Penicillin. We have not experienced any resistance to treatment here yet.

It is most important that all patients who have a urethral discharge have a slide taken of the discharge before treatment is given.

It is still recommended that all pregnant women who have been treated for acquired Syphilis in the past, should have a course of treatment during subsequent pregnancies.”

LABORATORY WORK

Specimens from the Health Department were examined at the Public Health Laboratory as under:—

Nose and Throat Swabs	...	...	...	1877
Eye Swabs	...	...	...	4
Faeces and Urine	...	...	..	882
Water	...	...	...	412
Milk	...	...	...	141
Ice Cream	...	...	...	117
Other Foods	...	...	...	52
Bloods for Widal Tests	...	...	...	4
Mouse Faeces	...	...	...	1
Swabs from water system at a Brewery	...	...	...	5

CHEST CLINICS
MASS RADIOGRAPHY

V.—TUBERCULOSIS

CONTACT CLINICS
CARE AND AFTER-CARE

TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculosis has been epidemic in this country for the past 100 years. The epidemic has shown evidence of a natural decline for many years although there was a temporary setback during the years of the world wars. The decline since the end of 1945 has been accelerated in a dramatic way by the discovery of new drugs, the great advances in chest surgery and by the intensive use of case finding methods, such as Mass Miniature Radiography and contact tracing. Modern methods of treatment have reduced the number of infectious cases, but there remains a very potent source of infection among the older age groups, especially in men, and it is in this section of the population where the greatest resistance is experienced in case finding techniques.

Notifications and Mortality During 1958

Age-Periods		Notifications						Deaths					
		Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Respiratory			Non-Respiratory		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Under 1 year	...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years	...	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 "	...	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25 "	...	7	3	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35 "	...	5	5	10	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
35—45 "	...	4	—	4	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
45—55 "	...	5	3	8	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
55—65 "	...	4	1	5	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	—
65 and over	...	4	1	5	1	2	3	1	1	2	—	—	—
TOTALS	...	31	16	47	6	2	8	5	2	7	—	1	—

Respiratory Tuberculosis

Occupations of the cases notified were as follows :—

MALES			FEMALES		
Boot Operative ...	...	4	Boot Operative ...	...	1
Clerk ...	...	3	Clerk ...	...	1
Dry Cleaner's Presser ...	...	1	Housewife ...	...	9
Engineer's Fitter ...	...	1	Infant ...	...	1
Fireman (Railway) ...	...	1	No Occupation ...	...	1
General Labourer ...	...	1	School Child ...	...	2
H.M. Forces ...	...	3	Waitress ...	...	1
Infant ...	...	2			
Lorry Driver ...	...	1			
No Occupation ...	...	1			
P.O. Engineer ...	...	1			
Retired ...	...	4			
Scientific Officer ...	...	1			
Seaman (Merchant Navy) ...	...	1			
Shop Assistant ...	...	2			
Steel Erector ...	...	1			
Telephonist ...	...	1			
Unemployed ...	...	1			
Wire Worker ...	...	1			
		31			16

Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis

MALES			FEMALES		
Clerk ...	...	1	Housewife ...	...	2
Electrician's Fitter ...	...	1			
Joiner ...	...	1			
Railway Guard ...	...	1			
Retired ...	...	1			
V. Engineer ...	...	1			
		6			2

In addition to the 55 new notifications, 33 further cases (32 Respiratory and 1 Non-Respiratory), came to my notice in 1958 in other ways than by formal notification. Thus in all, 88 cases of Tuberculosis, 79 of Lung and 9 other forms came to my knowledge during the year. 30 of the 33 cases were transfers to the City from other areas, 2 were obtained from the death returns, and 1 posthumous notification was received. Age and sex distribution of the further 33 cases was as follows :—

Age period			M.	F.	Total
Under 1 year	...	...	—	—	—
1—5 years	...	...	—	—	—
5—15 years	...	...	—	1	1
15—25 years	...	...	3*	4	7
25—35 years	...	...	5	6	11
35—45 years	...	...	3	2	5
45—55 years	...	...	4	—	4
55—65 years	...	...	1	1	2
65 and over	...	...	2	1	3
			—	—	—
Totals	...	...	18	15	33
			—	—	—

*Includes 1 non-respiratory case.

The 8 new cases of non-respiratory Tuberculosis were classified as follows :—

Age periods		Bones and Joints	Lymphatic Glands	Genito-urinary	Abdominal
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—	—
1—5 years	...	—	—	—	—
5—15 years	...	—	—	—	—
15—25 years	...	—	—	—	—
25—35 years	...	1	—	—	—
35—45 years	...	—	1	1	—
45—55 years	...	—	—	2	—
55—65 years	...	—	—	—	—
65 and over	...	2	—	—	1
		—	—	—	—
Totals	...	3	1	3	1
		—	—	—	—

Of the cases notified 67 per cent. were males and 33 per cent. were females. 58 per cent. were married, 35 per cent. were single and 7 per cent. were widowed. A family history of Tuberculosis was ascertained in 42 per cent. of the cases.

The average age (years) at the time of notification was as follows :—

		1958	1948
Respiratory	M.	38.45	36.57
Respiratory	F.	30.69	28.93
Non-respiratory	M.	45.17	17.67
Non-respiratory	F.	66.50	25.50

Notifications in 1958, totalling 55, were 16 less than the figure for the previous year. Respiratory notifications decreased by 20, Non-respiratory increased by 4.

Deaths

8 deaths from Tuberculosis occurred during the year compared with 6 during 1957 and 14 in 1956.

Of the total deaths from Tuberculosis, 1 respiratory had not been notified during life. 3 occurred in hospital.

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Year	Population	Deaths			Death-rate per 100,000 of population		
		Respiratory Tuberculosis	Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms).	Respiratory Tuberculosis	Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms).
1893-99	108,672	138	93	231	127	85	212
1900-09	117,052	144	87	231	123	74	197
1910-19	118,824	138	59	197	116	50	166
1920-29	124,020	115	25	140	93	20	113
1930-39	124,400	79	13	92	64	10	74
1940-49	110,390	61	9	70	56	8	64
1950	119,700	40	6	46	33	5	38
1951	120,300	31	9	40	26	7	33
1952	120,300	33	4	37	27	3	30
1953	120,900	13	1	14	11	1	12
1954	121,250	7	4	11	6	3	9
1955	121,000	14	2	16	11	2	13
1956	120,300	12	2	14	10	2	12
1957	119,200	5	1	6	4	1	5
1958	118,800	7	1	8	6	1	7

Report of the Chest Physician

Dr. P. H. Sutton, Consultant Chest Physician, writes:—

New Cases

Sources of new cases were :—	1956	1957	1958
Mass Radiography Unit ...	6	19	—
General Practitioners ...	48	40	37
Contacts ...	5	8	11
Other ...	11	7	10
Transfers in ...	42	31	30

There is a slow fall from year to year in the number of new cases notified through General Practitioners in spite of the free use of the X-ray only Service. This is encouraging but the main decrease in new cases found in 1958 is probably due to the absence from Norwich of the Mass Radiography Unit.

X-ray Only Service

6,671 persons from Norwich were sent for X-ray and 254 or 3.81% were recalled for appointment. 16 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were found (a rate of 2.4 per 1000) and 15 cases of carcinoma of lung (a rate of 2.2 per 1000).

Deaths

Of the five men dying from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, four were long standing cases known to the clinic, but one was only discovered on post-mortem examination. One of the two women was under clinic observation, the other was discovered on post-mortem examination.

Contact Examination

448 new contacts were examined and 11 active cases of Tuberculosis found, a rate of 2.2%.

In addition to this two factory groups were examined by the Mass Radiography Unit at special request.

B.C.G. Vaccination

150 tuberculin negative contacts were vaccinated during the year.

Tuberculin Testing of School Children

A start has been made in tuberculin testing school entrants and it is hoped gradually to extend this examination. Tuberculin testing as a preliminary to B.C.G. Vaccination still results in the finding of about 15% tuberculin positive reactors. During the year 1,462 school leavers were tested and 221 were positive reactors. This is a very encouraging fall from the rate of 23.7% found last year and is probably the most sensitive guide we have to the amount of infectious tuberculosis in the city.

Rehabilitation

A report was made last year on the special efforts to get men back to work after treatment. In the year since 1st June, 1958, Rotary has found work for 2 of these men, 1 man has been taken on permanently by the Council and another given temporary work, 3 have found work by themselves and 2 have been found work through the Ministry of Labour. There remain 24 on the list of whom 11 are over forty.

Cancer of the Lung

There were 59 deaths from this cause in Norwich last year and 24 cases were discovered at the Chest Clinic. No one working to salvage people affected by cancer of the lung doubts that cigarette smoking is the major factor in the steady rise in mortality from this cause. It is so much easier not to form the habit than to cure it that parents should do everything they can to persuade their children not to smoke.

Rehabilitation

During the year one tuberculous patient was sent on a rehabilitation course, but she did not reach the stage where the Local Authority was financially responsible. The Health Committee granted financial assistance for a course of driving instruction for one patient.

Rehousing of Tuberculous Persons and Families

The rehousing of tuberculous persons in families is still an important item in the treatment and prevention of the disease, and the following figures reveal the extent of re-housing of such households over the past five years.

Number of families on Tuberculosis Housing List at end of 1953—14.

		Additions	Re-housed by Norwich Corporation	Removed from list for various reasons
1954	...	27	29	1
1955	...	34	18	4
1956	...	25	31	8
1957	...	17	17	2
1958	...	6	9	—

Number of families on Tuberculosis Housing List at 31st December, 1958—4.

Visitation

2 Tuberculosis Visitors are employed. These officers visit the tuberculous and bring to the notice of the Chest Physician the special needs of any notified person. They also attend with the Chest Physician at the Tuberculosis Clinic. These officers made visits as under during the year :—

	First Visits	Re-visits
Tuberculous families or households ...	46	2206
Patients	33	1533
Home contacts	94	2766

In addition 544 visits were made for other purposes.

The Health Visitors also made 90 visits to Tuberculous households and the District Nurses attended 31 cases, making 1,109 visits.

Assistance

20,970½ pints of milk were supplied to Tuberculous persons.

During the year 21 patients were supplied with clothing and 9 patients were issued with bedding on loan, 1 bedridden patient was issued with an electric fire on loan, 3 garden shelters were on loan at the end of the year.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

The Medical Director of the Mass Radiography Unit has informed me that 49 contacts of known cases of pulmonary tuberculosis from 3 firms in the City were X-rayed, the result being in each case "Nothing abnormal detected." In addition 16 positive reactors and 21 of their relatives were X-rayed and the result in each case was "Nothing abnormal detected."

REPORT OF THE
PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

VI.—SCHOOL HEALTH
SERVICE

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

68, ST. GILES' STREET,

NORWICH.

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report for the School Health Service for the year 1958.

1908 saw the birth of the School Health Service in Norwich. Consequently the year under review is the 50th anniversary of the Service. I do not think it would be fitting to let this pass without a brief review and this has been done.

It is with pleasure that I record the continued interest and enthusiasm of all the members of the School Health Service, of the Director of Education, and of his Staff—both teaching and administrative. Without such help and co-operation the efficiency of the service would be seriously impaired.

The continued support of the members of the Education Committee has been an encouragement throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J. R. Murdoch". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Principal School Medical Officer.

THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

FIFTY YEARS—A REVIEW

The industrial revolution brought prosperity to the country but it left its mark on the lives and health of very many. The reaction to gross industrialism found expression in the reform and public health measures of the latter part of the 19th century which led to the great Public Health Act of 1875. At the same time there was a rise in the general standard of living. By the end of the century the death rate had fallen from over 21 per thousand per annum to about 17 per thousand. However, the physical condition of recruits to the army at the time of the Boer War caused great concern. This latter led in 1903 to an Interdepartmental Committee on Physical Deterioration being set up to examine any evidence of physical deterioration, to indicate its causes, and to point out by what means it could be prevented.

The recommendation of this Interdepartmental Committee included one urging the need for medical inspection of children by and at the expense of the State, and another emphasising the need for necessitous children to be fed—the cost to be met from sources outside the family income. This paved the way for legislation and the results are to be found in two Acts of Parliament. The first of these, the Education (Provision of Meals) Act 1906, initiated the feeding of school children from public funds. The second, the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act 1907, introduced medical inspection of school children as part of the organisation of elementary education.

The School Health Service in Norwich was born in 1908. A review of the service since that time, apart from being of interest especially to those who work in the service, to some extent mirrors the social history of the period and the march of medical progress.

There are two ways in which, as I see it, a review of this kind can be done. One can, dealing chronologically with the period, point out points of interest as the years roll by. Alternatively, one can pick out some particular items and deal with their development during the period. This latter method may not give as complete a picture but it will, I think, give a far more interesting one and is the one I propose to adopt.

School Medical Inspection

In May of 1908 school medical inspection commenced. The only groups examined at this time were the entrants and leavers. The entrants comprised 3-year-olds, 4-year-olds and 5-year-olds, and the official school leaving age was 14 years. An intermediate age group was introduced in 1919 in the shape of medical inspection of the 8—11 year olds. Not until 1921 was school medical inspection introduced to the secondary grammar schools.

In 1924, however, further age groups were added to the school medical programme. At this time a child was medically inspected as a routine five times during its school life. This pattern remained for 30 years until in 1954 a revision of the age groups took place. From thence on the pattern was school medical inspection upon entry, on admission to the Junior School (approximately 8 years) and during the first term in Secondary Modern or Grammar school. There is a further inspection in the case of those attending at Secondary Modern Schools at 14½ years and those who do not leave at 15 years again before leaving. In the case of Grammar School pupils inspection occurs at 15½ years and then during the penultimate term at school.

The facts elicited by medical inspection have changed remarkably over the years and are well worth closer study. In 1908 it was found that 13.2% of the children inspected required medical attention. The figure for recent years is of the order of 19%.

It should be noted that these 13.2% of defects recorded in 1908 were only those that "showed some urgency or where the defect found was affecting the general health of the child." For instance, 7.5% of the children were adjudged to have nasopharyngeal obstruction sufficient to affect health whereas a further 3% were found to have minor degrees of this condition. In the minor category also it was noted that 3% of children were affected by rickets. Rickets, brought about largely by the industrial revolution, was known as "the English Disease". It is, of course, now an extreme rarity and no more do we see young people growing up with the bowed or knock-kneed legs and pigeon chests of yesteryear.

The findings with regard to vision and diseases of the eye are interesting. For many years sight testing was restricted to the older children. Why this should be is not clear. It was, however, in accordance with the advice of the Board of Education. The reports for the war years and for 1920 and 1921 emphasise the personal opinion of the School Medical Officer that "I personally regard the 10—11 period as important, particularly in relationship to eyesight. I hope in the dim and distant future to secure inspection of every school child once a year and that certainly is the ideal at which I aim." The report for 1922 says that some of the 10—11 year olds had their eyes tested. Also worth noting, in 1909 some 17-18% of children were found to have myopia, or 8% to the extent of 6/12 or over. Of this latter group only a third were already provided at the age of 13 years with suitable spectacles. The findings today are 1.7% of school children found to have defective vision requiring treatment. Coincidentally the cost to the local authority of spectacles was approximately 4s. 0d. per pair in 1917.

The report for 1908 under the heading of Verminous Children states that the proportion of children infested "unfortunately large, in some of the poorer schools, reaching even to 75%."

The following table shows how the percentage found has varied over the years from 1920; no firm figures prior to 1920 are available.

1920-24 ...	12.9%	1944 ...	1.6%	1952 ...	0.2%
1925-29 ...	8.1%	1945 ...	1.8%	1953 ...	0.2%
1930-34 ...	3.4%	1946 ...	0.8%	1954 ...	0.2%
1935-39 ...	1.3%	1947 ...	0.4%	1955 ...	0.2%
1940 ...	0.8%	1948 ...	0.8%	1956 ...	0.2%
1941 ...	1.0%	1949 ...	0.5%	1957 ...	0.2%
1942 ...	1.4%	1950 ...	0.3%	1958 ...	0.16%
1943 ...	1.7%	1951 ...	0.4%		

Treatment

In 1908 no treatment of any kind was carried out by the Local Authority. All cases requiring treatment were told to secure medical advice. A subsequent check showed that treatment was obtained chiefly from private doctors, the local hospitals including the Eye Infirmary, etc. The report further comments "Of the remainder, a few were treated by chemists, etc." In the following year sanction was received from the Board of Education to expend money on the provision of spectacles for children whose parents could not provide them. Arrangements were also made with an Ophthalmic Surgeon to examine and prescribe for children whose parents were unable to pay fees for private treatment.

Dental Treatment

In November, 1910, a Dental Clinic was opened for "Children attending public elementary schools whose teeth were found to be in need of attention." This clinic was situated at 60, Chapel Field Road. The venue, in common with the department as a whole, was moved to Churchman House in 1921. 1924 saw the appointment of a second Dental Officer and the expression of a pious hope "That it would be possible in future for the dentists to inspect annually all children in the schools."

A third School Dental Officer was added to the staff in 1933.

The Dental Clinic was transferred in 1946 from Churchman House to its present premises at 36, Unthank Road. For the first time separate surgeries were provided, thus enabling each Dental Officer to work in his own surgery. At the same time a Dental X-Ray Unit was provided.

The report for the same year also mentioned that the Local Authority's Biochemist in co-operation with the Dental Officers was making an investigation into the cause or causes of dental caries. For this purpose children in residential Homes were having their teeth examined twice in six months and teeth extracted at the clinic were being sent to the Laboratory for research purposes. Unfortunately, I am unable to trace any report of the result of this investigation.

In April, 1951, it is recorded that to help the position of the dental clinic caused by the shortage of School Dental Officers (two instead of five) an Oral Hygienist was appointed. This officer left in 1953. It is, indeed, a pity that it has never been possible to fill the vacancy so caused as such an officer working under the supervision of a qualified Dental Surgeon and in a very narrow field can, I feel sure relieve the highly qualified Dental Officer of such routine work as scalings. (I must, however, admit that this view is not shared by some of my dental colleagues).

The Principal School Dental Officer reports:—

" A study of the figures from the earliest days of the clinic shows that the type of treatment has undergone considerable changes. At first it is evident that extractions far outnumbered conservative treatment, and it was not until just before the 1939-45 war that these figures were more evenly balanced. This position was not maintained during the war, and it was not until 1946 that conservations again outnumbered extractions. This satisfactory state of affairs has been maintained each year with the exception of 1951 and 1952 when there were only two Dental Officers on the staff.

" A much greater variety of work is now provided and since the installation of an X-Ray machine in 1946 over 2,000 radio-graphs have been taken. This X-Ray apparatus has been found extremely useful in the field of orthodontics, and since an orthodontic specialist has been appointed at the West Norwich Hospital many difficult cases have been referred to him with very satisfactory results.

" There were three Dental Officers at the beginning of the war, which were reduced to two later on. After the war third and fourth Dental Officers were appointed. After the passing of the National Health Service Act of 1946, in common with the rest of the country, the staff was reduced. School Dental Officers resigned from the School Health Service to enter private practice with its much greater remuneration, and from 1951 to 1953 only two Dental Officers remained.

" Three more Dental Officers were appointed in 1953, and a branch dental clinic was opened at the Tuckswood Community

Centre as only four surgeries were available at Unthank Road. Later the establishment was increased to six and another branch clinic was opened at Catton Grove School with a further branch at the Stuart School for use when the other branch clinics were unavailable. A sixth Dental Officer commenced duties at Catton Grove in 1955. For the past two years the staff has consisted of five Dental Officers and it has not yet been found possible to fill the existing vacancy.

"When the Dental Clinic moved to 36, Unthank Road, in 1946, one surgery was equipped with a modern dental unit and chair. In 1954 another surgery was equipped, this being followed with new units and chairs being installed in the remaining two surgeries in 1955. In 1956 a similar unit and chair was installed at Catton Grove, and in 1958 the Tuckswood Clinic was also equipped. This means that modern equipment is now used in six dental surgeries."

Ringworm

A scheme for the treatment of school children suffering from ringworm was inaugurated in 1910. The figures for the incidence of ringworm amongst school children, which I give below, are illuminating.

Average number of cases per annum of ringworm of scalp:—

1920-24	average number of cases	...	266.
1925-28	average number of cases	...	151.
1929	number of cases	...	45.
1930	number of cases	...	47.
1931	number of cases	...	37.
1932	number of cases	...	32.
1933	number of cases	...	18.
1934	number of cases	...	26.
1935	number of cases	...	7.
1936-41	average number of cases	...	2.6
1942-46	average number of cases	...	8.
1947	number of cases	...	3.
1948	number of cases	...	3.

The figures have since remained of this order except for an unexplained rise to 14 cases in 1952 and 11 in 1953.

One may well ask why the dramatic drop in 1929? The answer can, I think, only be that at the end of 1928 X-Ray apparatus was installed for the treatment of cases of ringworm of the scalp. To fully evaluate the tremendous progress which these figures show it must be realised that in 1913 it was calculated that on an average a child who contracted ringworm of the scalp was absent from school for 30 weeks because of the condition. In 1922 this period was reduced to approximately six

weeks, by allowing infected children to attend school wearing washable caps at varying periods, in the course of the disease, depending on the age of the child, position and extent of the disease, and whether responding to treatment or not. In spite of this, however, when ringworm was at its height in Norwich, some 1,172 potential school days each year were lost to the children. For last year a comparable figure was 139 days.

It is reported that in 1949, the X-Ray apparatus used for this purpose broke down whilst being tested. Apparatus at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital became available shortly before the end of the year and arrangements were made for any further cases to be treated there.

Minor Ailment Clinics

These clinics were introduced in 1922, the year following that in which the department moved to Churchman House. Very probably the provision of the additional accommodation over and above the former premises was a factor. What a boon these clinics must have been to the less well off parents and their kiddies. These clinics continued to be held and curiously enough in 1939 they were decentralised because of the advent of war! We still have Minor Ailment Clinics today but their raison d'être has, I feel, very nearly disappeared with the advent of the Family Doctor Service provided under the National Health Service Act 1946.

School Milk

This began to be issued officially to debilitated children, half pint daily, in 1931. The following year the issue was discontinued as the experiment was not considered a success. In 1934 further issue was made on an experimental basis and this time on the basis of a pint daily and the results were thought to be satisfactory and to justify the scheme. Consequently in 1935, half a pint of milk twice daily, was supplied to mal-nourished children. This position continued until in 1946 school milk commenced to be provided free of charge in all grant-aided primary and secondary schools at the rate of a third of a pint per day.

Orthopaedic Clinic

This clinic was started in 1936, when the late Mr. Brittain was appointed Orthopaedic Surgeon and a Masseuse specially trained in orthopaedic work was also appointed. This clinic was extremely successful in meeting the need; in fact, in 1937, some 44 cases were seen and in addition some 19 cases of Tuberculosis of bone and joint. These clinics continued in that form until 1953 they were transferred to the Regional Hospital Board.

The picture with regard to Tuberculosis of bones and joints has of course, altered remarkably even during the past 26 years the following figures show.

				New Notifications T.B. Bones and Joints Age Group 5-14 years inclusive
Year				
1933	...	...	...	7
1934	...	...	...	2
1935	...	...	...	6
1936	...	...	...	2
1937	...	...	...	2
1938	...	...	...	2
1939	...	...	...	1
1940	...	...	...	1
1941	...	...	...	2
1942	...	...	...	3
1943	...	...	...	4
1944	...	...	...	1
1945	...	...	...	1
1946	...	...	...	2
1947	...	...	...	—
1948	...	...	...	4
1949	...	...	...	1
1950-58	...	...	...	—

Scabies

In 1940 it is recorded that an increase in contagious disease was noted, in particular, scabies. A review of the figures of scabies amongst school children in Norwich shows how the infestation has waxed and waned in the city over the years. In 1920, 209 new cases are noted amongst school children. The following year this had dropped to 111. Until the outbreak of war in 1939, the figures ranged in the 20's and 30's of cases each year with an occasional excursion into the 40's. In 1940, 73 cases were noted; in 1941, 240, and this figure continued to rise to reach a peak of 357 cases amongst school children in 1944. The Control of Scabies Order became operative in 1940. This gave the Medical Officer of Health the power to examine all members of a household of a scabies infected or verminous person, and to secure treatment of all infected persons. The Order lapsed with the Defence Regulations on 31st December 1947, but the Health Committee decided to continue payment for notification of scabies cases.

In 1942 a special clinic was inaugurated for the treatment of scabies. In 1947 the incidence had dropped to 60 cases and the figure the following year was 13. During subsequent years, 1, 2 or at the most 3 scabies cases have been reported. What a change from the figures for 1920 and 1944!

Special Clinics

Child Guidance Clinic

This clinic was born in 1942. An integral and useful part of the School Health Service, it has continued to flourish since.

Cardiac Clinic

Facilities were extended to the Local Authority in 1950 for attending children of school age and under to the Cardiac Clinic held monthly at the Jenny Lind Hospital in the charge of a Consultant Cardiologist. The majority of cases referred are those of congenital heart disease. This clinic has proved most useful to the School Health Services. It is indeed advantageous to have expert opinion and to know whether a child with heart disease is fit to take part in games, etc.

Enuretic Clinic

1958 saw the setting up of a special clinic for investigation and treatment of pupils suffering from enuresis. As was shown during the war years, when large numbers of young people were drafted into the Forces, bed-wetting is a much more common complaint than is generally realised. The treatment is most time-consuming and tends to make relatively exorbitant demands on the busy family doctors' time. This clinic is, of course, only in its infancy but it will, I think, fully justify its creation.

Diseases of the Ear

Otorrhoea

As is well known, otorrhoea has remarkably decreased in frequency. For many years the number of cases discovered in school children in Norwich each year ran into three figures, with a peak of 302 cases in 1934. For 1958 the figure was 27 and the preceding three years was 50 odd each year. In fact, in 1932, a special otorrhoea clinic was commenced with an "ad hoc nurse." The all too familiar pattern of extreme specialisation seems to have thus reared its head in the nursing world in Norwich in 1932! How fortunate we are today we no longer see the once common spectacle of children with bits of cotton wool in their ears damming back a stinking foetid discharge. This happy state of affairs must, I think, be very largely attributed to modern chemotherapeutic agents and antibiotics. However unpleasant discharging ears may be, and however much hearing was impaired, one must not lose sight of the serious and sometimes lethal complications that not infrequently ensued, such as infection of mastoid cells, cerebral abscess, etc.

2. *Deafness*

Audiometric testing of school children commenced in 1935. In those days a gramophone audiometer was used; now, of course, a pure tone audiometer is employed.

A special class for partially deaf children conducted by a full-time teacher, herself deaf, commenced in 1956. In the following year a group hearing-aid was installed for this class. As I commented last year, this class has been most successful and has enabled a high proportion of partially deaf children to return to routine education.

Open-Air School

The Authority opened its first Open-Air School in 1906. Curiously enough at that time the school functioned during the summer months only! It was located at the site of the present City of Norwich School. In 1912, a special Open-Air School (Clare House School) was opened. It is interesting to note that this school, though purely for tuberculous children, had in the year some 112 pupils on the roll. An innovation was the experiment in 1918 of keeping up to 14 boys permanently in residence at Clare House (as a "Child Sanatorium"). This residential side continued until 1922. In 1929 the special schools were located in their present building at Colman Road. A further innovation was the introduction in 1953 of special exercises for asthma and other lung conditions at the Open-Air School. These classes were in charge of the school nurse and they continue today.

Immunisation

1. *Diphtheria Immunisation*

Free immunisation against diphtheria was first offered to all Norwich school children in 1935. For some years prior to this it had been offered only to households where a case of diphtheria had been found. Prior to 1920, varying numbers from 200—400 cases of diphtheria amongst Norwich residents occurred each year. These figures continued in the early 20's and in the latter 20's there was a tendency to drop. In the early 30's they began to climb again and in 1934 there were 248 cases including 157 school children. The cases amongst children caused 6 deaths. As is generally known since the advent of diphtheria immunisation the incidence of diphtheria has dramatically decreased until we find that a case amongst Norwich school children has not been recorded since 1950, when there was but one case. Here surely preventive medicine has had one of its greatest triumphs. Apart from the tremendous saving in suffering and, indeed in loss of life, there is also a financial aspect. If one considers that the average duration of stay of a case of diphtheria was in the order of 42 days and

at today a bed in an Infectious Diseases Hospital costs approximately £20 per week to run, then if the incidence of diphtheria had been what it was in the 20's and early 30's the cost of the hospitalisation of diphtheria patients for the city of Norwich alone would amount to some £40,000 per annum. In terms of human suffering and well-being and of financial costs the small expenditure for diphtheria immunisation has indeed yielded a rich return.

B.C.G.

1954 saw the commencement of Heaf testing and where necessary, B.C.G. vaccination of school children approaching their fourteenth birthday. This was further extended to Heaf testing of infants on entry, which commenced in the latter part of 1958.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

A scheme for the vaccination of children against poliomyelitis was commenced in Norwich in 1956. This was part of a national scheme. At the end of 1958, some 33,000 injections against poliomyelitis had been given to approximately 14,000 school children.

The National Health Service Act, 1946

The main impact of the National Health Service Act on the School Health Service appears to be a financial one. Since the coming into force of the Act, the Education Authority has been relieved of the payment of the part-time specialist staff, hospital treatment of school children, provision of surgical boots, appliances, etc., and of spectacles.

Whereas in the past the Local Authority paid specialists for consulting clinics, these services are now provided by the Regional Hospital Board.

As already mentioned, with the advent of the Family Doctor Service, the need for, and numbers attending the Minor Ailments Clinics has decreased.

Before the inception of the National Health Service a child requiring dental treatment could only have treatment free through the School Dental Service. Now, of course, treatment is free through private dentists, under the National Health Service.

(1) STAFF

(See pages 3—5)

(2) GENERAL INFORMATION

Health of School Children

The number of school children on the school register at the end of the year was 20,439, compared with 20,484 at the end of 1957. It is still 5,153 (or 33.7%) above the figure for 1946. The estimated civilian population of Norwich in 1946 was 112,390, and in 1958, was 118,800.

The general health of the school children can be said to be very good.

School milk is taken by 81.5% of the children; 37.6% have school meals.

0.36% of the total school population had unclean heads, whereas ten years ago 1.92% were so affected.

There were 2 cases of ringworm of the scalp.

67.3% of the children have been immunised against Diphtheria. This figure, whilst higher than in many areas (some of which, in 1957, were below 50%) is not as high as desirable.

There are 13 deaf and 5 partially deaf children at boarding special schools, and 12 children attend the special class for partially deaf children established at the Lakenham Junior School in September, 1956.

(3) MEDICAL INSPECTION

The arrangements for notifying Head Teachers and parents of School Medical Inspections and the assistance given by the Health Visitors were the same as in previous years.

The age-groups in which medical examinations of school children were carried out remain unchanged, the routine ones being four times during a child's school life.

The number of pupils examined at the Schools during the year was as follows :—

Age Groups Inspected (by years of birth)				No. of Pupils Inspected	
1954 and later	227
1953	938
1952	161
1951	47
1950	1607
1949	71
1948	56
1947	711
1946	541
1945	109
1944	314
1943 and earlier	1445
Total				...	6227

(a) PRIMARY SCHOOLS

There are 40 Primary Schools (20 Infant Departments, 16 Junior Departments and 4 combined Junior and Infant Schools) with 3,579 children in attendance in the Infant Departments, 6,087 in the Junior Departments, and 1,683 in the combined Junior and Infant Schools.

From the commencement of the autumn term the Dowson Infant School ceased to exist as a separate organisation, combining with the Dowson Junior School under one Head Teacher.

The facts disclosed by Medical Inspection during the year and the total results attained were as follows :—

Defect or Disease	“Specials” at		Referred for		Total Defects† Treated.	Total Defects† Cured.
	Periodic Inspec- tions.	School or Clinic.	Total Defects.	Treat- ment.		
Bin	106	100	206	164	6671	6321
Eye :						
Vision and Squint	348	117	465	230	542	289 (Glasses prescribed)
Other	33	15	48	33	206	169
Ear :						
Hearing	41	14	55	29	42	—
Otitis Media ...	13	2	15	8	9	1
Other	17	10	27	17	22	13
Nose and Throat ...	172	28	200	84	425	381
Speech	103	34	137	66	175	53
Lymphatic Glands	21	2	23	2	5	1
Heart	41	6	47	22	47	—
Lungs	93	10	103	51	147	—
Developmental :						
Hernia	26	2	28	15	2	1
Other	73	2	75	13	6	—
Orthopædic :						
Posture	34	—	34	12	19	4
Feet	76	7	83	49	71	16
Other	159	16	175	79	120	40
Nervous System :						
Epilepsy	9	4	13	9	15	—
Other	46	23	69	30	53	7
Psychological :						
Developmental	32	23	55	23	189	—
Stability	100	22	122	37	265	8
Adomien	3	2	5	1	7	—
Other	159	99	258	183	255	53

These columns include cases referred from previous years, cases treated by the School Nurses at District Minor Ailments Clinics, etc.

(b) SECONDARY SCHOOLS

There are 15 Secondary Modern Schools, 2 Secondary Grammar Schools—one for boys and one for girls—and a Secondary Technical School (for boys and girls).

At the end of the year, 928 boys and 827 girls were attending the Secondary Grammar Schools. 546 boys and girls were attending the Secondary Technical School, and 5,794 boys and girls were attending the Secondary Modern Schools.

The numbers on the registers at the end of each of the years 1950—1957 inclusive were as follows :—

Type of School		Year						
		1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
Secondary Modern	...	5209	4945	4680	4357	4026	4056	4215
Secondary Grammar (Boys)	...	909	924	900	870	879	870	841
Secondary Grammar (Girls)	...	803	796	789	781	767	782	829
Secondary Technical	...	439	354	349	335	333	375	319

The arrangements for carrying out medical inspections are similar to those which obtain in the Primary Schools.

During the year the name of the Secondary Technical School was changed to that of "The Hewett School."

At the request of the Governors, medical inspection is also carried out at the Notre Dame High School for Girls, a school now under the jurisdiction of the Local Education Authority.

At the end of the year, 649 pupils were attending this school (452 in the Secondary School and 197 in the Preparatory School).

The facts disclosed by Medical Inspection during the year and the total results attained were as follows :—

Defect or Disease.	Periodic Inspections		“Specials”		Referred for		Total Defects† Treated.	Total Defects† Cured
	(a) Notre Dame School.	(b) All other Secondary Schools.	at School or Clinic. (All Secondary Schools.)	Total Defects.	Treat- ment. Schools.)			
kin ...	15	117	110	242	203		1724	1566
ye :								
Vision and Squint	48	578	98	724	349		678	339
Other	2	31	12	45	39		53	37
							(Glasses prescribed)	
ar :								
Hearing	—	12	6	18	9		15	—
Otitis Media	1	10	1	12	5		8	—
Other	—	19	5	24	16		16	12
ose and Throat	5	31	8	44	20		62	37
peech	1	7	4	12	8		39	6
ymphatic Glands	—	—	1	1	1		1	—
heart	—	26	2	28	8		26	—
ngs	3	48	4	55	17		34	—
developmental :								
Hernia	—	9	—	9	4		4	2
Other	1	66	3	70	29		8	1
orthopædic :								
Posture	—	71	5	76	47		93	26
Feet	5	68	11	84	55		79	21
Other	2	61	11	74	43		58	13
nervous System :								
Epilepsy	—	10	—	10	4		4	—
Other	—	24	2	26	13		12	2
ychological :								
Developmental	1	3	3	7	2		—	—
stability	—	16	1	17	14		147	16
ndomen	—	—	1	1	1		11	—
er	7	110	54	171	117		132	25

These columns include cases referred from previous years, cases treated by the School Nurses at District Minor Ailments Clinics, etc.

The following table shows the number of pupils found to require treatment for certain defects or diseases. For comparison the figures for 1957 are also given.

Defect or Disease	Number requiring treatment :—			1957
	Prim.	Sec.	Total	
Scabies	1	1	2	1
Ringworm of Scalp ...	2	—	2	5
Ringworm of Body ...	—	—	—	5
Other skin diseases ...	161	202	363	431
Defective Vision and Squint ...	230	349	579	896
Other eye defects	33	39	72	87
Defective Hearing	29	9	38	36
Discharging Ears	8	5	13	36
Other ear diseases	17	16	33	29
Nose and Throat	84	20	104	186
Orthopædic defects	140	145	285	441

(4) TREATMENT

CHURCHMAN HOUSE CLINICS

School children with minor ailments, including discharging ears, from the central part of the city, are seen at the Central Clinic and Churchman House each morning, including Saturday. Clinics are not held in the afternoons.

A Medical Officer is in attendance on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday morning of each week, and at these times children from all parts of the city requiring medical advice are seen. On the remaining weekday mornings a School Nurse is in attendance between 9 and 10 a.m.

There is also a Special Clinic for children on Tuesday mornings, at which children requiring special consideration are seen.

1,510 attendances were made during the year at the Minor Ailments Clinics, and the Tuesday morning "Special" Clinics at Churchman House, exclusive of attendances for treatment of discharging ears. This compares with 1,759 attendances made in 1957.

ENURETIC CLINIC

In September a special clinic was started for the investigation and treatment of pupils suffering from enuresis. All pupils referred to this clinic are given a full medical examination including urine test.

During the Christmas term 32 pupils were discovered at routine school medical inspections, but as it was possible to keep them under observation for a short time only, it is too early at this stage to report on the results.

DISTRICT MINOR AILMENT CLINICS

These clinics, twenty-four in number, were held during the year at schools situated in various parts of the city.

At these, the nurses give treatment as ordered for discharging ears, deal with minor injuries, septic sores, etc. As there is no medical officer in attendance, the nurses are instructed to refer all cases where medical advice is considered necessary to the Central Clinic at Churchman House, on either Monday, Wednesday or Saturday morning, and all cases are told to attend there during the school holidays, when the District Clinics are closed.

30,090 attendances were made at these clinics during the year, exclusive of attendances for treatment of discharging ears.

The following is a summary of the defects treated:—

	Churchman House Clinic.		District Clinics.	
	No. of Pupils Dis- Treated. charged.		No. of Pupils Dis- Treated. charged.	
Ringworm of the Head ...	—	—	—	—
Ringworm of the Body ...	—	—	—	—
Impetigo ...	7	7	8	6
Other Skin Diseases ...	128	109	4703	4505
Minor Eye Defects (Conjuncti- vitis, Blepharitis, Styas, etc.) ...	14	11	207	187
Otorrhœa ...	1	—	3	1
Ear Defects (Wax, Boils, etc.) ...	13	12	15	12
Enlarged Glands ...	—	—	—	—
Defects of Nose and Throat ...	2	2	66	57
Miscellaneous (Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, Chilblains, etc.)	48	41	3383	3203
Other Defects and Diseases ...	6	6	14	19

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

The Principal School Dental Officer reports:—

Dental Staff

Mr. A. J. Sear relinquished his duties at the end of February to take up an appointment in Bristol, and it has not been possible to fill the vacancy.

Equipment

A dental unit was installed at the Tuckswood Community Centre, Robin Hood Road, and now all the surgeries at the central and branch clinics are supplied with modern equipment, with the exception of premises at the Stuart School, which are only used occasionally.

Dental Inspection and Treatment

It was not possible to do as many inspections at the school as was originally intended and thus the conservative treatment showed a slight decrease compared with the previous year. More X-rays were taken, principally for orthodontic purposes, and 21 cases were referred for treatment or advice to the orthodontic department at the West Norwich Hospital which was set up in November, 1957. It is considered that this service will be of great benefit in the future, as there are some complicated cases which can only be completed satisfactorily by a specialist.

The number of special examinations continues to decline, and this may be due partly to the fact that more children seem to be attending private dental surgeons, and also to the more regular treatment being given after school inspections.

Those children who show reasonable interest in the care of their teeth are given the opportunity of regular inspections either at six monthly or yearly intervals. Although a large number of children avail themselves of this opportunity, the general state of oral hygiene is not good, and no amount of propaganda seems to have the desired effect. This state of affairs can be attributed largely to the lack of interest on the part of many parents. It is still possible, even in these enlightened days, to come across children who do not possess a tooth brush, and it is quite exceptional to find a patient who has taken the trouble to brush the teeth before attending for treatment.

No. Examined at School	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
No. Treated, including "Specials"	2248	5455	4891	5559	799	5077	—	488	946
Total number of Attendances at the Clinic	3339	4304	5111	6126	5380	5414	3936	3930	3582
No. of Fillings	12604	14524	16507	16648	14074	13947	9720	9174	8526
No. of Teeth Extracted	8607	9901	10513	9600	7271	7941	3044	2960	3759
No. of Administrations of General Anæsthetics	5036	6759	7901	7815	7834	8273	6449	6417	5372
No. of Other Operations	2271	2884	3492	3633	3546	3622	3096	2834	2248
	2174	2818	3353	3821	3036	2310	1369	1300	1467

National Health Service

Mothers—

New Cases Treated	73	95	122	144	145	183	173	229	349
Total number of Attendances at the Clinic									
No. of Teeth Extracted	518	580	655	778	790	778	735	861	1336
No. of Fillings	285	373	533	525	457	459	397	551	552
No. of Other Operations	275	246	272	356	417	412	328	359	807
No. of Dentures provided	302	363	356	430	397	314	322	311	501
No. of Administrations of General Anæsthetics	65	81	71	85	85	59	94	80	83
	33	51	71	57	65	67	76	74	86

TREATMENT AT THE DENTAL CLINIC—*cont.*

*Children under 5 years of age who
attend no School—*

	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
New Cases Treated ...	190	224	270	334	309	302	344	386	316
Total number of Attendances at the Clinic ...	422	464	519	648	482	406	412	447	376
No. of Teeth Extracted ...	327	342	499	594	556	551	703	704	589
No. of Fillings ...	165	167	137	159	67	47	11	26	12
No. of Other Operations ...	129	192	179	242	161	82	3	6	22
No. of Administrations of General Anæsthetics ...	204	218	294	345	321	304	380	364	271

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC

Pupils suffering from defective vision or squint are referred by School Medical Officers to the Ophthalmic Surgeon. Children pre-school age are referred from the infant welfare centres. Occasionally cases are referred by General Practitioners through School Health channels.

School Ophthalmic Clinics are held at the Out-Patient Department of the Jenny Lind Hospital in the charge of Dr. P. H. Beattie. Three sessions are held weekly, viz., on Wednesday and Thursday mornings commencing at 11 o'clock, and on Thursday afternoons 3.0. Dr. Beattie conducts the clinics held on Wednesday mornings, Dr. W. J. Naunton those on Thursday mornings, and P. J. L. Hunter those on Thursday afternoons.

Appointments are made through the School Health Service, and the provision of spectacles is arranged through the National Health Service.

If, upon seeing the child, the Ophthalmic Surgeon considers further investigation or treatment is required than can be carried out at the Jenny Lind Hospital (e.g., treatment by the Oculist), the case is passed on to the Out-Patient Department of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, where such facilities are available.

131 sessions were held by the Ophthalmic Specialists during the year at the Jenny Lind Hospital.

525 Primary and 668 Secondary school pupils, and 13 children under 5 years of age who attended no school were examined at the clinics and glasses were prescribed in the following cases:—
Primary, 281; Secondary, 334; Children under 5 years of age, 5.

Prevalence of Squint

Although it is difficult to know exactly how many children are found for the first time with a squint each year, the number referred for treatment from periodic medical inspection during the period 1950-58 was as follows:—

1950	...	...	94	1955	...	...	65
1951	...	...	97	1956	...	...	40
1952	...	...	84	1957	...	...	48
1953	...	...	116	1958	...	...	42
1954	...	...	72				

Of the 1243 children examined as Entrants during 1958, 19 were found to be suffering from squint and were referred for treatment.

TREATMENT OF OTORRHŒA

As with other minor ailments, children suffering from otorrhœa who attend schools near the centre of the city are treated at the Central Clinic at Churchman House, while those on the outskirts are treated at the District Clinics.

The cases treated have come to notice through various agencies, but chiefly through the School Medical Staff and H.T. Teachers.

When considered advisable, cases are referred for examination by the specialist at the Out-Patient Departments of the Jenny Lind and Norfolk and Norwich Hospitals and treatment continued or modified according to his findings.

4 new cases were referred to the Ear Specialist during the year.

1 child was given 2 treatments at the Central Clinic at Churchman House, and 3 children were given 26 treatments at the District Minor Ailments Clinics.

13 children were treated otherwise (by general practitioners or hospital specialists).

The following table shows the total number of cases of otorrhœa in school children treated by the local authority or otherwise during the last ten years:—

		(a) At Churchman House	(b) At District Clinics	(c) Others of which we know (e.g. General Practitioner Hospital, etc.)	(d) Total
1958	...	1	3	13	17
1957	...	5	12	23	40
1956	...	5	14	38	57
1955	...	15	12	24	51
1954	...	12	49	30	91
1953	...	17	47	31	95
1952	...	16	51	20	87
1951	...	16	40	19	75
1950	...	22	21	19	62
1949	...	32	29	12	73

TONSILLECTOMY, 1951-58

Information is received each month from the Jenny Lind Hospital about the children whose tonsils and adenoids have been removed, and from this information the following table has been compiled:—

1951	...	...	167	1955	...	...	289
1952	...	...	372	1956	...	...	426
1953	...	...	467	1957	...	...	328
1954	...	...	498	1958	...	...	328

The numbers and ages of the children who had this operation in 1958 were as follows :—

Age			Boys	Girls	Total
3 years	...	...	—	3	3
4	„	...	12	6	18
5	„	...	54	36	90
6	„	...	61	46	107
7	„	...	23	24	47
8	„	...	8	9	17
9	„	...	14	11	25
10	„	...	3	13	16
11	„	...	1	3	4
12	„	...	—	1	1
13	„	...	—	—	—
14	„	...	—	—	—
Total ...			176	152	328

The following table shows the number of children who were examined in 1958 during the course of periodic school medical inspection, and the numbers and percentages of these who were found to have undergone tonsillectomy at some time previously :—

Age Groups Inspected (By years of birth)	Boys			Girls		
	No. Inspected	No. found to have had Tonsillec- tomy	%	No. Inspected	No. found to have had Tonsillec- tomy	%
54 and later	119	—	—	108	—	—
53	499	11	2.2	439	6	1.36
52	80	8	10.0	81	3	3.7
51	21	4	19.0	26	2	7.7
50	809	98	12.1	798	78	9.7
49	36	4	11.1	35	4	11.4
48	30	4	13.3	26	2	7.7
47	257	44	17.1	454	78	17.18
46	310	62	20.0	231	42	18.18
45	73	15	20.5	36	6	16.6
44	76	13	17.1	238	25	10.5
43 and earlier	682	142	20.8	763	123	16.1

CARDIAC CLINIC

Facilities exist for the local authority to send children of school age and under to a Cardiac Clinic held on the second Tuesday afternoon of each month at the Jenny Lind Hospital in the charge of Dr. W. A. Oliver, M.B.E.

Appointments are made through the School Health Service, and Health Visitors visit in advance, to obtain environmental reports. The clinic arrangements are made by the Regional Hospital Board.

During the year 73 school children (including 19 new cases) were examined and the following diagnoses were made :—

	New Cases	Old Cases
Atrial Septal Defect	—	3
Ventricular Septal Defect	3	9
Organic Heart Disease (Congenital)	—	5
Patent Ductus Arteriosus	1	7
Cardiomegaly	—	2
Rheumatic Heart Disease	—	4
Pulmonary Stenosis	2	5
Sub-Aortic Stenosis	2	5
Fallot's Tetralogy	—	1
Innocent Systolic Murmur	11	13

58 of these children were permitted to do drill and games without restriction, 14 were debarred from competitive sport, and 1 was debarred from all organised physical activities.

4 children under school age were also examined, including 1 new case. The activities of all were unrestricted.

These pre-school children were found to be suffering from the following defects :—

	New Cases	Old Cases
Ventricular Septal Defect	—	1
Organic Heart Disease (Congenital)	—	1
Fallot's Tetralogy	—	1
Systolic Murmur	1	—

RINGWORM

No. of Cases Treated

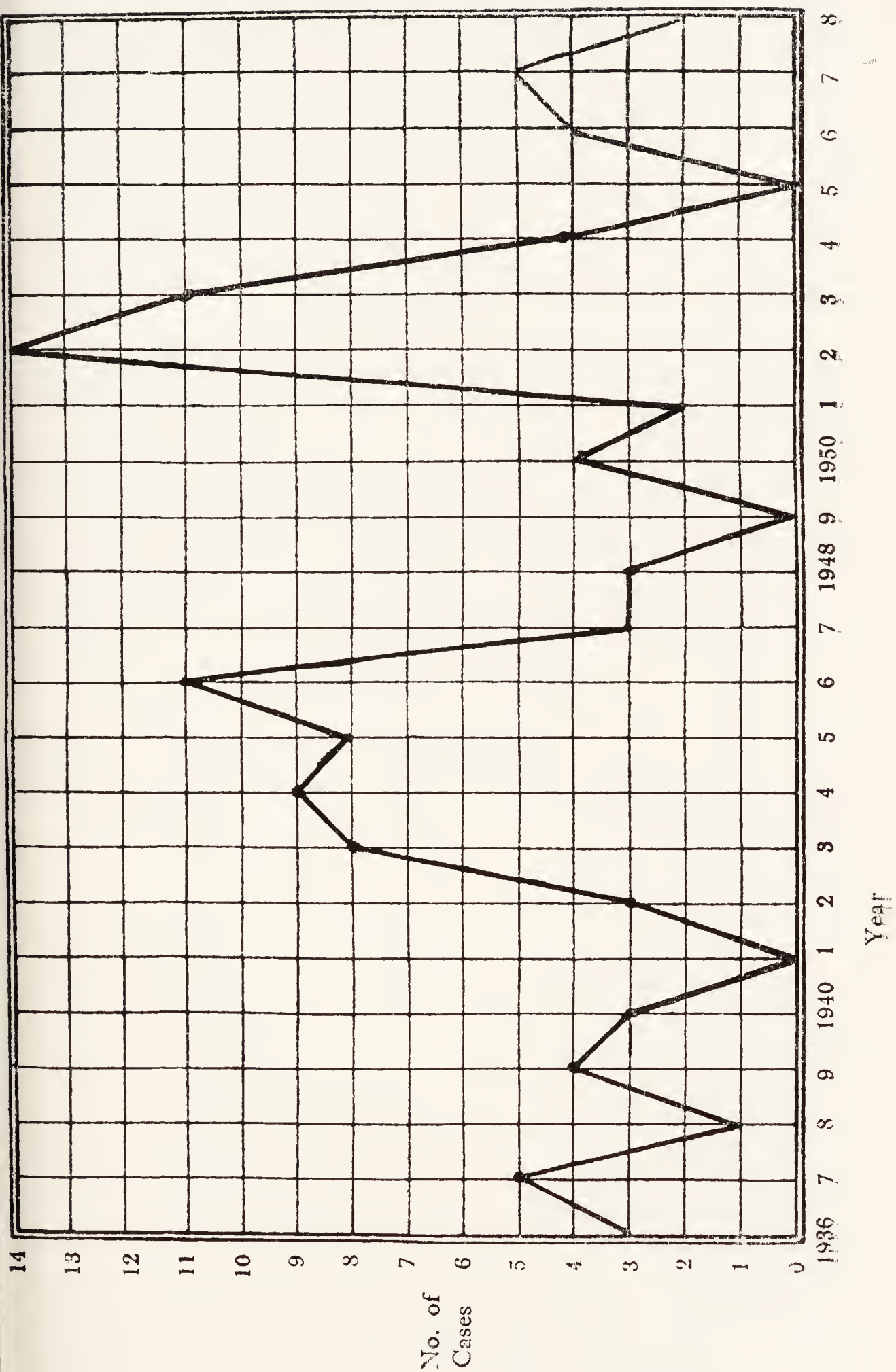
	Local Authority	Otherwise	Total
Ringworm Scalp	—	2	2
Ringworm Body	—	—	—

2 new cases of Ringworm of the Scalp were notified during the year, 1 in January and 1 in December.

3 visits were paid to school departments during the year to inspect contacts with the Woods Lamp. No cases were discovered during any of these visits.

In addition there was one pre-school case, and 1 case in a child in attendance at the Occupation Centre.

All 4 cases of Ringworm of the Scalp were Microsporon. 1 case appeared to be contracted from a cat which was dealt with by the Veterinary Surgeon; another case was infected in London, but in the other 2 no likely cause could be discovered.



ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT

Children suffering from orthopædic defects are referred to the School Medical Officers from school medical inspection, school clinics, etc., and are seen (with the approval of the family doctor) by the Orthopædic Surgeons at their out-patient clinics at the Jenny Lind and Norfolk and Norwich Hospitals. The initial appointments are sent to the parents through the School Health Service, and the Orthopædic Specialists report on all new cases seen, as well as send final reports and information regarding defaulters. Treatment such as the supply of surgical boots and instruments, and the wedging of footwear, is arranged by the specialists through the Hospital Service.

47 children attending Primary Schools and 14 attending Secondary Schools were referred during the year as new cases, while 54 Primary School children and 9 Secondary School children were discharged as fit.

126 Primary School children and 54 Secondary School children continued treatment from the previous year. 8 are known to have been treated in Orthopædic Hospitals.

The following table shows the treatment recommended and the results obtained by the end of the year :—

Primary School Children

Recommendation	No.		No.		No. Treated	
	Recommended New	Old	Discharged New	Old	in 1957 New	Old
Exercises at School, Hospital, etc. ...	6	14	—	2	35	33
Exercises and wedges in footwear ...	5	8	—	3	13	9
Wedges in footwear	16	52	1	33	42	56
Wedges and Night Splints ...	1	8	—	5	4	3
Plaster and Strapping Correction ...	1	2	—	—	2	1
Surgical Boots and/or Instruments ...	2	17	—	—	8	17
Operations, etc., at Hospitals (Out-patient and In-patient) ...	2	4	—	1	3	8
No treatment necessary ...	14	21	—	9	24	16
Totals ...	47	126	1	53	131	143

Secondary School Children

Recommendation	No.		No.		No. Treated in 1957	
	Recommended New	Old	Discharged New	Old	New	Old
Exercises at School, Hospital, etc. ...	6	18	—	5	10	23
Exercises and wedges in footwear ...	2	2	—	—	4	18
Wedges in footwear	2	11	—	1	4	6
Wedges and Night Splints ...	—	2	—	1	1	—
Plaster and Strapping Correction ...	—	1	—	—	1	—
Surgical Boots and/or Instruments ...	—	2	—	—	1	6
Operations, etc., at Hospitals (Out-patient and In-patient) ...	2	4	—	—	1	6
No treatment necessary ...	2	14	—	2	8	8
Totals ...	<u>14</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>67</u>
Grand Totals ...	<u>61</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>161</u>	<u>210</u>

The following table shows the diagnosis of the aforementioned cases :—

Diagnosis	New cases attending		Old cases attending		Total cases attending	
	Primary Schools	Second-ary	Primary Schools	Second-ary	Primary Schools	Second-ary
Faulty Posture	2	—	2	3	4	3
Flat Foot ...	5	3	14	10	19	13
Valgus Ankles	13	4	15	9	28	13
Hammer Toes	1	—	—	4	1	4
Hallux Valgus	1	2	—	4	1	6
Intoeing ...	2	—	5	—	7	—
Talipes Equino Varus ...	—	—	3	2	3	2
Outward Curvature of Tibia	1	—	1	—	2	—
Genu Valgum	6	1	45	9	51	10
Perthe's Disease	2	—	6	—	8	—
Congenital Dislocation of Hip-joint ...	2	—	4	1	6	1
Paralysis due to Poliomyelitis	1	—	1	2	2	2
Spastic Paralysis	2	—	12	2	14	2
Pseudo Hypertrophic Muscular Paralysis	—	—	2	1	2	1
Miscellaneous	9	4	16	7	25	11
Totals ...	47	14	126	54	173	68

With regard to slight postural defects which are so prevalent amongst scholars attending the Secondary Grammar Schools special exercises are conducted for these children by the Teachers of Physical Education.

UNCLEANLINESS

An Authorised Person visits the schools periodically for the purpose of examining the children for uncleanliness. Where persons or clothing are found to be in a verminous or filthy condition, steps are taken under Section 73 of the Norwich Corporation Act, 1933.

In order to save the embarrassment of children found with minimal head infection, any child found for the first time to be unclean is permitted to remain in attendance at school, providing the infestation is a very light one, the Head Teacher being informed that the Health Visitor will deal with the matter directly at home. In every such case a letter is posted to the parent on the same day that the child is examined. This notification is followed up as soon as possible by a home visit from the Health Visitor, who ensures that the parent takes the necessary steps towards cleansing the child.

All children found during the course of head inspection to have a heavy infestation, and those who are found unclean and have been found in a similar condition on a previous occasion are immediately excluded from school. An informal notice acquainting the parent of the position is posted on the same day, with instructions that when the child is clean a certificate of fitness should be obtained either from the family doctor or from the Medical Officer or Nurse at the nearest Minor Ailments Clinic. The Health Visitor also visits the parent to give instructions as to the best method of cleansing and endeavours to persuade any contacts to attend for examination.

Similar action is taken in any case found by a Doctor during medical inspection or at the clinic.

The Health Visitors and other authorised persons made 33,033 examinations in the Primary Schools, and 14,432 in the Secondary Modern Schools during the year. 67 Primary and 14 Secondary Modern School scholars were found unclean during the course of these examinations.

2,320 examinations were made during the year by the Health Visitors in the Secondary Grammar School (Girls), no scholars being found unclean.

It has been unnecessary for many years to examine the pupils at the City of Norwich School and the Secondary Technical School.

The following table shows the average number of visits paid for the purpose of head inspection to each type of school, and the

number of schools at which no child was found to have any form of head infestation during the year:—

Type of School	No. of Schools in the area		Average number of visits for head inspection paid to each School during the year		No. of Schools at which no head infestation found during the year	
	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957
Infant ...	20	21	3.3	3.5	11	9
Junior ...	16	17	2.9	3.0	4	5
Combined Infant and Junior ...	4	3	3.0	4.0	—	—
Secondary Modern Boys ...	8	8	3.0	2.4	8	4
Girls ...	6	6	3.0	3.0	—	1
Mixed ...	1	1	3.0	3.0	—	—
Secdy. Grammar Girls ...	1	1	3.0	3.0	1	—
Special ...	2	2	6.0	6.0	2	2
Nursery ...	1	1	2.0	3.0	—	1

The following table shows the number of children found unclean at the Primary and Secondary Modern Schools and the results obtained :—

	1958	1957	1956
No. of examinations of children by the School Nurses ...	47465	48883	52588
*Total number of instances of infestation ...	82	104	106
*Total number of Individual Children concerned ...	74	90	100
*Total number of Individual Children excluded ...	74	86	91
*Total number of cases voluntarily cleansed ...	47	50	65
*Total number of cases compulsorily cleansed ...	4	3	—
*Total number of cases cleansed at clinic at parents' request	31	51	41

*These figures include the cases found by the School Medical Officers and the School Nurses.

Of the total school child population, 0.36% were found during the year to have verminous heads, compared with the national figure of 4.0%.

No children were excluded on account of uncleanness of clothing during the year.

With a view to promoting cleanliness in the schools, "Sacker Hygienic Combs" and tubes of medicated hair shampoo are issued from the Department free of charge to parents.

SPEECH THERAPY

A Speech Therapist is employed by the Local Education Authority for 8 sessions weekly.

Cases are referred by the doctors from School Medical Inspections, School Clinics and Infant Welfare Centres; by the Health Visitors, the Head Teachers, and occasionally by the Hospitals Medical Staff and the General Practitioners.

The following table shows the diagnosis of the cases treated during the year (school children and children under school age) :—

Diagnosis	No. of New Cases Treated	No. of Old Cases Treated	Total Cases Treated	% of all Types of Cases Treated	Discharged as cured (by defect)	
					No.	%
Stammer ...	31	43	74	34.0	12	16.2
Hard Palate ...	1	5	6	2.8	—	—
Pharyngeal ...	—	3	3	1.4	—	—
Functionally Deaf ...	—	7	7	3.2	1	14.3
Dysphasia ...	54	44	98	44.9	39	39.8
Impaired Speech ...	3	—	3	1.4	1	33.3
Stuttered Speech	7	5	12	5.5	2	16.6
Unfinished, Hurried Speech ...	5	6	11	5.0	3	27.3
Other ...	2	2	4	1.8	1	25.0

At the end of the year cases were attending the Centres as follows :—

West Earlham Centre (Monday morning)	...	14
Nelson Street Centre (Monday afternoon)	...	3
Stuart Centre (Monday afternoon)	...	9
Lakenham Centre (Wednesday morning)	...	14
South Harford Centre (Wednesday morning)	...	2
Churchman House Centre (Wednesday afternoon)		25
Churchman House Centre (Friday afternoon)	...	19
Cavell Centre (Thursday morning)	...	3
Tuckswood Centre (Thursday morning)	...	4
Larkman Lane Centre (Thursday afternoon)	...	22
Colman Road Centre (Friday morning)	...	16

In addition, 37 cases were under observation only.

A total of 2782 attendances were made at the Centres during the year by school children, and 8 by children under school age.

A close liaison exists between the Speech Therapist and Head Teachers, the Teacher for the Deaf, the Child Guidance Clinic and School Medical Staff.

The Speech Therapist remarks that the most important patients seen at a Speech Clinic are those unable to communicate freely by means of speech, with their fellows. These cases include stammerers (the most common serious speech defect), cerebral palsy cases, deaf or partially deaf children, and severe cleft palate. Further, "in cerebral palsy cases with either excessive muscular activity or with flaccid muscle activity the voice is often unrhythmic and the speech sounds said with varying degrees of abnormality. The child jerks out phrases in an unnatural sounding voice. Treatment is here best given in conjunction with a physiotherapist so there can be muscle training and training in breathing, voice and all motor-speech activities at the same time."

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE TREATMENT OF CHILDREN WITH DEFECTIVE HEARING

Special classes for partially deaf children were commenced in September, 1956, and these have been conducted by Miss I. Norman at the Lakenham Junior School.

A group hearing aid installed in September, 1957, has considerably facilitated the class teaching and oral work. Children find it a great help and have been able to take part in class work to a degree which never before has been possible for them.

During the year 2 boys and 2 girls commenced attendance whilst 9 children showed such marked improvement that they have been able to return to full term attendance at ordinary school. At the end of 1958, 6 boys and 6 girls were in attendance.

Partially deaf children attend these classes for five half days per fortnight, for the remainder of their school time they attend in ordinary school.

CHILD GUIDANCE

During the year, 185 Primary, 147 Secondary and 41 Special School children were treated at the Clinic, which is held on premises at Duke Street.

36 other children (under school age, private schools, etc.) also received treatment.

(5) INFECTIOUS DISEASES

General

There was no case of Diphtheria.

Notifications of Scarlet Fever in school children increased from 199 to 216. From investigations of household contacts, 12 nasal carriers of the hæmolytic streptococcus were detected among school children.

661 cases of Measles in school children were notified.

Whooping Cough cases in school children notified numbered a decrease of 212 on the previous year's figure.

2 new notifications were received during the year of pupils suffering from Respiratory Tuberculosis; 1 of the pupils was aged 7 years, and 1 aged 10 years. The notification of the latter was subsequently not confirmed.

No school children were notified as suffering from non-respiratory Tuberculosis.

9 cases of Pneumonia in school children were notified, compared with 12 in 1957.

The number of school children notified as suffering from Food Poisoning was 5 (previous year 34), and from Dysentery 24 (previous year 13).

There was no outbreak of Food Poisoning or Dysentery due to school meals.

There was an increase in the number of cases of Infective hepatitis from 17 to 207.

1 contact of Acute Poliomyelitis was excluded from school.

Amongst children attending Private Schools, 3 cases of Measles, 2 of Food Poisoning, 5 of Scarlet Fever, 2 of Whooping Cough, 1 of Jaundice and 1 of Pneumonia were notified.

In addition, 1 case of Erysipelas occurred in a child attending an Occupation Centre, and 1 case of Pneumonia in a child visited by the Home Teacher.

B.C.G. Vaccination

As in the previous year, Tuberculin testing and if desirable B.C.G. vaccination was offered to school children aged 13 years. 55% (52% in 1957), parents gave their consent. The findings are as follows:—

Total No. Tested.	Positive Cases		No. Vaccinated with B.C.G.	No. Referred for Chest X-Ray.
	No.	%		
1462*	221	15.1	1157	221

* Including a number whose parents had given their consent in the previous year.

A good liaison with Dr. Alford, County Medical Officer of Health for Norfolk County Council, permits follow-up investigations where necessary amongst county children in attendance at city schools.

Tuberculin Testing of School Entrants

Since 1st December, 1958, Heaf tests have been carried out at the time of the first routine school medical inspection, of all entrants to Infant Schools whose parents have given written permission for this to be done.

The parents are informed by letter of the result, and particularly of those children who are positive reactors are given to the Child Physician for following-up.

The number of tests carried out during December, and the results obtained were as follows :—

No. of of Entrants Examined	No. Tested	No. whose parents declined the Test	No. of Negative Reactors	No. of Positive Reactors	No. absent at time of Reading
105	80	25	74	3	3

The 3 children who gave positive reactions were from families already known as contacts of cases of tuberculosis.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

On page 43 fuller information of the scheme for vaccination is given, but the following table gives details of vaccination carried out during the year in children from the age of 5 to 15 years.

No. who received 3 injections during the year	...	3,062
No. who received 2 injections during the year	...	11,696
No. who received 1 injection only during the year		36
No. waiting at end of year (no injection)	...	103

Infective Hepatitis

A more detailed account of the incidence of this condition is given on pages 68 and 69.

Sonne Dysentery

On the 5th May three cases of suspected dysentery were notified. A home visit was made by a Public Health Inspector who investigated the circumstances and when on the 7th May information was received from the Public Health Laboratory that all the cases were positive for Sonne Dysentery a visit was made to the school by a Medical Officer. On the same day a further case of Sonne Dysentery was notified and arrangements were made with the Head Teacher for the following routine to be carried out :—

- i. No child to be readmitted to the school unless authorised by a Medical Officer from the Health Department.

- ii. All children who had any signs of diarrhoea, vomiting or abdominal pain to be automatically excluded from school and the Health Department notified.
- i. Any child who had not been well during the week prior to the first notification of Dysentery to be examined by a Medical Officer and their parents asked to be present.
- v. All members of the staff to be asked by the Head Teacher if they had any symptoms suggestive of Sonne Dysentery and where necessary samples for investigation to be sent to the Public Health Laboratory.
- . Particular emphasis to be placed on hand washing after using the toilet.

A Medical Officer attended each morning with a Health visitor so that children who had been away from school could be examined before being allowed to return. Any doubtful cases arising in the school were also examined and if necessary excluded.

All food consumed at the school was prepared at a central kitchen and all the staff at that kitchen were asked to provide feces samples for investigation at the Public Health Laboratory despite the fact that no one there had any symptoms.

Other schools in the area were also informed that Sonne dysentery had been discovered and the Head Teachers were asked to get in touch with the Health Department should they be told that any of their pupils had diarrhoea, vomiting or abdominal pain.

No carriers were found amongst the teaching, clerical or fifteen staff of the school or from the central kitchen.

The following table gives further details of the number of cases and investigations carried out:—

Onset first case, 30-4-1958. Onset last case, 27-6-1958.

Total children excluded from schools, 62. Of these, 41 were not confirmed and were allowed to return to school after 1 negative specimen had been obtained.

Schools affected:—

North Earlham Infants, 15 cases.

Earlham Nursery, 2 cases.

Larkman Lane Junior, 3 cases.

Larkman Lane Infants, 1 case.

Total Cases:—

School children 21, adults 6, children under school age 7.

It is felt that many more cases would have occurred at these schools had it not been for the prompt notification of suspected Sonne Dysentery made by the General Practitioners and if the routine measures carried out had not been introduced early on the outbreak.

The very close co-operation of the Head Teacher of the school in which most of the cases occurred (involving a very considerable amount of additional work on her part) contributed greatly to the control of the disease and was very much appreciated.

SCHOOLS	Number on Roll at end of Year	Diphtheria		Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whoop- ing Cough	Food Poisoning	Resp. T.B.	Non- Resp. T.B.	Dysen- tery	Jaundice	Ac. Polio- myelitis	
		Cases	Contacts Excluded									Cases	Contacts Excluded
				Cases	Contacts Excluded	Cases	Contacts Excluded	Cases	Contacts Excluded	Cases	Contacts Excluded		
Alderman Jex	541	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Angel Road ...	708	—	—	16	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Avenue Road ...	809	—	—	5	30	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Bignold ...	418	—	—	2	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bluebell Road	519	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Bull Close ...	107	—	—	6	38	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Catton Grove ...	452	—	—	5	13	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cavell ...	453	—	—	9	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Clarkson ...	327	—	—	6	43	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	—
Colman Road ...	824	—	—	17	14	1	—	—	—	—	28	—	—
Crome ...	274	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dowson ...	577	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Earlham ...	365	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Earlham Hall ...	302	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
George White	585	—	—	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Gurney ...	575	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Heartsease ...	546	—	—	8	35	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Henderson ...	428	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Horn's Lane ...	226	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakenham ...	1879	—	—	11	32	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
Larkman Lane	826	—	—	14	48	1	—	—	—	—	54	—	—
Mousehold Avenue	179	—	—	6	3	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Nelson Street ...	219	—	—	13	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(6) PROVISION OF MEALS

Mid-day meals are provided by the Local Education Authority to all school children whose parents request these. From time to time the School Medical Officers also put forward cases where they think meals would particularly benefit.

During the year, 1 secondary modern school child was recommended under these arrangements.

The percentage of children in school having school meals 37.6 and 81.5% take milk.

In 1942 the Education Committee inaugurated a scheme whereby children receiving meals could attend at the Dining Rooms during the holidays. The arrangements were continued throughout the year, with results as shown in the following table:-

Easter Vacation.

Average daily attendance 327. Percentage of the number of those who expressed the wish to attend, 92.

Whitsun Vacation.

296 (87%).

Autumn Vacation.

286 (91%).

Summer Vacation.

294 (86%).

Christmas Vacation.

274 (87%).

Since September, 1946, school milk has been provided free of charge in all grant-aided Primary and Secondary Schools. The quantity of milk per pupil is maintained as far as possible at one third of a pint per day, except in the Colman Road Special School for Physically Handicapped Children and the Earlham Nursery School, where two-thirds of a pint daily is supplied free.

From 1st August, 1947, the Welfare Foods Scheme inaugurated by the Ministry of Food has provided that one pint of milk daily at 1½d. per pint should be available from registered suppliers at the year round for children between the ages of 5 and 16 who are unable by reason of disability of mind or body to attend school.

A number of invalid children under the Visiting Teacher have availed themselves of this scheme during the year.

(7) CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, WELFARE OFFICERS AND VOLUNTARY BODIES

Medical and Dental Inspection and Treatment

The co-operation of parents, teachers, etc., has been received as in previous years.

Children who are sent to the School Dental Clinic by the Medical Officers, Head Teachers, Health Visitors, etc., have to

tain the sanction, in writing, of their parents before treatment is carried out.

The following table shows the extent to which parents attended the periodic medical inspections at the Schools:—

Age Groups Inspected (By years of Birth)			No. of Pupils Examined	Parents Present	Percentage of Parents Present
1954 and later	...	...	227	217	95.6
1953	...	...	938	905	96.5
1952	...	...	161	148	91.9
1951	...	...	47	45	95.7
1950	...	...	1607	1454	90.0
1949	...	...	71	67	94.4
1948	...	...	56	50	89.3
1947	...	...	711	527	74.1
1946	...	...	541	364	67.3
1945	...	...	109	65	59.6
1944	...	...	314	136	43.3
1943 and earlier	...	...	1445	361	25.0

There has been no change in the arrangements for follow-up.

The co-operation of the Head Teachers and the Welfare Officers in sending children to the Clinics, and persuading parents to carry out treatment, etc., still continues.

The Invalid Children's Aid Association and the Inspectors for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children continued to render valuable assistance. Particulars of the cases dealt with by the latter voluntary Association are given on page 127.

(8) HANDICAPPED PUPILS

These are referred to the School Medical Officer from various sources—the Teaching Staff, the Welfare Officers and Health Visitors; occasionally they are found at the school medical inspections and clinics.

The following table shows the number of boys and girls in each category, and the type of school at which each was in attendance, at the end of 1958.

Pupils suffering from more than one handicap have been classified under the major handicap.

Category	Handicap	At Special School				At Ordinary School		At Home		Total	
		Residential		Day		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls						
A	Blind Pupils ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1
B	Partially Sighted Pupils	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
C	Deaf Pupils ...	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	7
D	Partially Deaf Pupils ...	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	18
E	Educationally Subnormal Pupils	—	1	79	87	7b	4b	—	2	86	94
F	Pupils suffering from Severe Epilepsy	1	—	—	—	1	2	1c	—	3	2
G	Maladjusted Pupils	—	—	—	—	3d	—	1c	—	4	—
H	Physically Handicapped Pupils	2	1	15	9	4	—	6c	2c	27	12
I	Pupils suffering from Defective Speech	—	—	—	—	93	23	—	—	93	23
J	Delicate Pupils	—	—	32	31	4e	1e	2c	—	38	32
	Total ...	18	13	126	127	130	45	10	6	284	191

- (a) Insufficiently deaf to require education at a Special School. Includes 6 boys and 6 girls attending special class for partially deaf children.
- (b) On Waiting List for admission to Special Day School.
- (c) Being taught by the Visiting Teacher.
- (d) 2 boys at Hostels for Maladjusted Children, and 1 boy awaiting admission.
- (e) Includes 2 boys and 1 girl on Waiting List.

(a) RESIDENTIAL SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Blind Pupils

At the end of the year three blind boys were on the registers of Residential Special Schools (Condover Hall, Shrewsbury; Linden Lodge, Wandsworth Common, London; and the Royal Normal College, Rowton Castle, near Shrewsbury).

Partially Sighted Pupils

At the beginning of the year one partially sighted girl was transferred from the East Anglian School to Colman Road Special School (Section for Physically Handicapped and Delicate Pupils) and later in the year was further transferred to the Barclay School for Partially Sighted Girls, Sunninghill, Berkshire.

At the end of the year one partially sighted boy left the East Anglian School, legally exempt, and three partially sighted boys and one partially sighted girl remained in attendance.

Deaf Pupils

During the year one deaf boy left the East Anglian School, legally exempt. At the end of the year, seven deaf boys and five deaf girls were on the register of this school, and one deaf girl (under the age of five years) was awaiting admission.

One girl suffering from multiple defects (deafness, E.S.N. and cerebral palsy) was transferred during the year from the Royal School for Deaf Children, Margate, to Rayner's School, Penn.

Partially Deaf Pupils

Two partially deaf boys and three partially deaf girls were on the register of the Brighton School for partially Deaf Children, Wingdean Hall, at the end of the year.

The following table shows the number of children for the past six years who were on the registers at the appropriate boarding special schools on 31st December each year :—

Year	BLIND		PARTIALLY SIGHTED		DEAF		PARTIALLY DEAF	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1949	2	—	—	—	5	2	—	—
50	1	—	—	—	5	3	—	—
51	1	—	—	—	4	3	—	—
52	—	—	2	—	5	5	—	1
53	1	—	2	—	7	6	1	1
54	1	—	3	—	8	7	2	2
55	3	1	2	—	8	5	2	3
56	3	—	2	2	8	5	2	3
57	3	—	4	2	8	6	2	3
58	3	—	3	2	7	6	2	3

Educationally Sub-normal Pupils

At the end of the year one girl was on the register of Sidestrang Hall Boarding Special School, Norfolk.

Epileptic Pupils

At the beginning of the year one boy was admitted to Lingfield School for Epileptics, Lingfield, Surrey.

Maladjusted Pupils

One boy was discharged from Morley Hall Hostel during the year, and the financial responsibility for one boy already in attendance was transferred to the Norwich Education Authority on the removal of his parents into the city, from the county.

During the year one boy was admitted to Colne Cottage Hostel and at the end of the year one boy was awaiting admission.

Physically Handicapped Pupils

One girl suffering from Spina Bifida and Congenital Dislocation of both Hipjoints remained in attendance at the Palace School, Epsom, during the year.

One boy suffering from Perthe's Disease was admitted during the year to St. Dominic's Open-Air School, Hambledon, Surrey.

One boy suffering from Spastic Diplegia remained on the register of the Lord Mayor Treloar College, Alton, Hants., at the end of the year.

Delicate Pupils

One boy suffering from Asthma was discharged from Eddington Hall Residential School, Bacton-on-Sea, Norfolk, during the year.

Diabetes

There were no children suffering from severe Diabetes attending residential schools during 1958.

(b) DAY SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Educationally Sub-normal Pupils

These are accommodated at the Colman Road Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils.

Educationally Sub-normal Pupils are referred to the School Medical Officer by the Education Department and by parents. Others are found at school medical inspection. They are admitted to the Special Day School, or in exceptional circumstances, may remain at ordinary schools, or where the home circumstances are

satisfactory are recommended for a Boarding Special School. Children who are ineducable are referred to the Local Health Authority.

Of the 41 new cases examined mentally during the year, 31 were referred by the Education Staff, 1 by a Hospital Consultant, and 9 by the School Health Service. 5 children examined in previous years were re-examined during the year. 17 boys and 11 girls were recommended for admission to the Special Day School; 7 boys and 3 girls were recommended to be referred to the Local Health Authority as ineducable; 1 boy and 2 girls were recommended to remain at ordinary school; 1 boy, who was found to be physically handicapped and educationally sub-normal, was recommended for admission to a boarding special school; and 1 girl who was in attendance at a secondary modern school was recommended to be referred to the Local Health Authority for statutory supervision on leaving.

In addition, 16 boys and 11 girls already attending the Special Day School were brought forward for special examination.

7 boys and 5 girls were recommended to be referred to the Local Health Authority for statutory supervision on leaving the Special School, and 4 boys and 3 girls were recommended for friendly supervision; 1 boy and 1 girl were recommended to continue in attendance at the Special Day School (E.S.N. Section); 2 girls were recommended to be referred to the Local Health Authority as ineducable. 3 boys were recommended as being fit for discharge to ordinary school, and 1 boy was recommended for admission to a boarding special school.

79 boys and 87 girls were on the register at Colman Road Special School (Section for Educationally Sub-Normal Pupils) at the end of the year, and 11 children were awaiting admission.

Physically Handicapped and Delicate Pupils

Pupils who require special educational treatment because they are physically handicapped or delicate are admitted to the Open Air School at Colman Road.

	Boys	Girls
Number on register at the beginning of year ...	48	36
Number admitted during the year ...	18	14
Number left during the year:		
Transferred to ordinary school ...	12	7
Transferred to residential special school ...	2	1
Transferred to day special school (for E.S.N. pupils)	1	1
Transferred to home teacher	—	1
Left school ...	4	—
Number on the register at end of year ...	47	40

When required, special transport is provided and in addition all children have three meals a day at the school. Additional milk, vitamins and malt are given on the recommendation of the Medical Officer.

During the year a physiotherapist, who has specialised in work with cerebral palsied children, started work at the school. This arrangement was made in co-operation with Dr. Quinn, Consultant Pædiatrician, who felt that the physiotherapist working under him at the Jenny Lind Hospital could give more intensive treatment if she attended every morning at school. 11 pupils from the Open Air School were under her care and a further 5 from the neighbouring school for educationally sub-normal pupils. Improvement was noted in the case of 8 of these pupils, 5 of whom were discharged as being unlikely to benefit by any further treatment. It is too early yet to comment in detail, but there is no doubt that this service can only be of benefit to the pupils of both schools.

In addition, a Health Visitor attended three times a week to give remedial exercises and a further 9 children visited the Jenny Lind Hospital at regular intervals to be seen by the physiotherapist there. On medical advice additional rest is given during the holidays and tipping is arranged, when recommended, for those pupils under the care of the Chest Physician.

A medical inspection is held every Friday afternoon and every pupil is seen at least once a term.

15 boys had a week in camp at Trimingham during summer vacation under the supervision of the Head Teacher or another member of the staff, and 3 other pupils were given a holiday by arrangement with the Norwich Invalid Children's Association.

47 boys and 40 girls remained at the end of the year, who on admission were found to be suffering from the following disabilities:—

Disease or Disability				Boys	Girls
1. Respiratory.					
Asthma	...	...	...	7	
Bronchiectasis	...	...	...	2	
Collapse of Lung	...	...	...	3	
Recurrent Bronchitis	...	...	...	3	
Primary Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	1	
2. Orthopædic.					
Perthe's Disease	...	...	...	2	
Congenital Dislocation of Hip-joint	...	...	...	1	
Suppurative Arthritis	...	...	...	1	

Disease or Disability	Boys	Girls
Nervous System.		
Epilepsy	3	2
Cerebral Palsy	4	5
Spina Bifida	2	—
Old Anterior Poliomyelitis	1	1
Old Meningitis	1	—
General.		
Delicate	5	4
Unsatisfactory General Condition	7	7
Congenital Heart Disease	2	—
Behaviour Problem	1	—
Pseudo Hypertrophic Muscular Dystrophy	1	—

(c) HOME TUITION

Handicapped pupils who, in consequence of their disability, are to be taught in their own homes by the Visiting Teachers, are examined periodically during the year by a Medical Officer.

In November, 1955, the Education Committee agreed to develop this work in various ways, including the payment of regular visits to the Jenny Lind Hospital for Children, and the Mans Ward of the West Norwich Hospital, by the Teachers.

Children absent, or likely to be absent, from ordinary school, at home for a month or more with injuries or non-infectious illness are also now considered with a view to home tuition.

At the end of the year 10 boys and 2 girls were being taught in their homes by these Teachers. They were suffering from the following defects:—

Boys: Hæmophilia; Purpura; Epilepsy; Gross Maladjustment; Muscular Dystrophy; Spina Bifida; Talipes Equino Varus; Spastic Diplegia; Loss of Power Right Leg (after Anterior Poliomyelitis); Congenital Heart Disease.

Girls: Congenital Heart Disease; Spastic Diplegia.

In addition, 10 boys and 3 girls were taught in their homes for short periods during the year. They suffered from the following defects:—

Boys: Gross Maladjustment (2 children); Hæmophilia; Paralysis of Spinal Muscles (after Anterior Poliomyelitis); Fractured left Tibia; Fractured right Tibia; Perthe's Disease left Hip-joint; Injured Patella (2 children); Bilateral Congenital Dislocation of Hip-joints.

Girls: Tuberculous Hilar Gland; Congenital Heart Disease; Spastic Paralysis.

(9) FULL-TIME COURSES OF FURTHER EDUCATION FOR DISABLED STUDENTS

No blind students received training at the Norwich Institute for the Blind or elsewhere during the year.

(10) NURSERY SCHOOL AND CLASSES

The numbers of nursery pupils on the registers on 31 December were as under:—

Earlham Nursery School	...	...	90 children
Nursery Classes	...	...	50 „

A number of children under 5 years of age were also attending other infant schools.

(11) MISCELLANEOUS

General Condition of Pupils

The following table shows the classification of the general condition of pupils inspected during the years 1949-1955:—

Year	A (Good)		B (Fair)		C (Poor)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1949 ...	3015	33.0	4776	52.3	1345	14.7
1950 ...	3415	35.1	4953	50.9	1355	14.0
1951 ...	3773	36.9	5204	50.9	1244	12.2
1952 ...	3738	39.0	4722	49.3	1122	11.7
1953 ...	4663	42.2	5195	47.1	1181	10.7
1954 ...	3732	44.5	3955	47.2	701	8.3
1955 ...	4058	49.1	3635	44.0	567	6.9

With effect from 1st January, 1956, the Ministry of Education amended the former heading “General Condition” on the School Medical Inspection Card to “Physical Condition”, this being a summing up of the Medical Officer’s opinion of the child’s physical fitness. There are only two categories—“Satisfactory” and “Unsatisfactory”, and the position disclosed by School Medical Inspection during the years 1956-58 was as follows:—

		Physical Condition			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	%	No.	%
1956	...	6826	94.3	411	5.7
1957	...	7478	96.7	255	3.3
1958	...	6044	97.0	183	3.0

Home Visiting

The follow-up arrangements by the Health Visitors, etc., have not been altered during the year. 709 home visits were recorded by the Health Visitors in respect of children who had been advised to have medical treatment.

28 children were involved in families referred during the year by the Welfare Officers or by the School Medical Officers to the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Deaths

There were 9 recorded deaths of school children (3 being due to accidents), compared with 6 in the previous year. The causes of death were :—

Boys :

Aged 13 years.	Multiple head injuries (road accident).
„ 10 „	Acute Leukaemia.
„ 9 „	Fractured skull (accidental fall).
„ 6 „	Acute Lymphatic Leukaemia.
„ 5 „	Bronchopneumonia.
„ 5 „	Congenital Muco Viscoidosis.

Girls :

Aged 13 years.	Influenzal Pneumonia.
„ 8 „	Subdural Hæmorrhage (road accident).
„ 5 „	Infective Hepatitis.

Juvenile Delinquency

I am informed that there were 296 cases of juvenile delinquency during the year, 262 boys and 34 girls—a decrease of 25 cases. 24 boys and 11 girls were admitted to the Remand Home during the year, compared with 29 boys and 9 girls in 1957.

Distribution of Medical Foods through the Infant Welfare Centres

During the year, 331 individual school children were supplied through the Infant Welfare Centres with a total of 284 lbs. of Oil Malt, 348 lbs. of Virol, 251 eight-ounce bottles of Parrish's Food, 6 lbs. of Virolax, 98 lbs. of Maltoline with Iron, and 111 lbs. of Glucose, having been recommended for this either during the course of School Medical Inspection, or at one of the School Clinics. The cost is borne by the Education Committee.

Examination of Teachers, Etc.

139 newly appointed teachers and 36 students prior to commencing at college, were medically examined during the year at the request of the Chief Education Officer.

Food Hygiene

Every care is taken by the School Meals Staff of the Education Department to bring to the notice of their Kitchen Staff the importance of maintaining a very high standard of hygiene.

During the year 59 School Meals Assistants (permanent staff) were medically examined, to include a full history and bacteriological examination, whilst 66 Assistants (temporary staff) had faeces and urine specimens examined, and chest X-ray photographs taken. Staff are encouraged to report any significant illness.

As a precautionary measure, food samples are kept for 48 hours after each meal.

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

(Return for the year ended 31st December, 1958)

No. of pupils on registers of maintained and assisted primary and secondary schools (including nursery and special schools) in January, 1959, as in Form 7, 7M and 7N Schools 19.5

PART I

Medical Inspection of Pupils Attending Maintained and Assisted Primary and Secondary Schools (including Nursery and Special Schools)—

Table A—Periodic Medical Inspections

Age-Groups Inspected (By year of Birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	%	No.	%
1954 and later	227	222	97.8	5	2.2
1953	938	911	97.1	27	2.9
1952	161	153	95.0	8	5.0
1951	47	47	100.0	—	—
1950	1607	1564	97.3	43	2.7
1949	71	69	97.2	2	2.8
1948	56	55	98.2	1	1.8
1947	711	687	96.6	24	3.4
1946	541	517	95.6	24	4.4
1945	109	108	99.1	1	0.9
1944	314	311	99.0	3	1.0
1943 and earlier	1445	1400	96.9	45	3.1
Total ...	6227	6044	97.0	183	3.0

Table B—Pupils found at Periodic Medical Inspections to Require treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and infestation with Vermin)

NOTE—No individual pupil recorded more than once in any column in this table.)

Age-groups Inspected (By year of birth)	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	For all other conditions recorded in Part II	Total Individual Pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1954 and later	6	44	46
1953	13	167	177
1952	7	27	31
1951	1	7	8
1950	53	239	283
1949	4	14	18
1948	2	10	11
1947	52	106	151
1946	43	80	118
1945	8	15	21
1944	31	51	72
1943 and earlier	120	140	250
Total ...	340	900	1186

Table C—Other Inspections

Number of Special Inspections ...	935
Number of Re-inspections ...	4409
Total ...	5344

Table D—Infestation with Vermin

Total number of individual examinations of pupils in Schools by the School Nurses and other authorised persons ...	49,785
--	--------

Total number of individual pupils found to be infested :—

(i) by School Nurses, etc. ...	73
(ii) by Medical Officers ...	1

(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued :—					
(1)	Under Section 54(2) of the Education Act, 1944	...	...	...	Nil
(2)	Under Section 73 of the Norwich Corpora- tion Act, 1933	...	...	...	5
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued under Section 54(3) of the Education Act, 1944					Nil
(e) Number of individual pupils compulsorily cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority					4
(f) Number of individual pupils cleansed at parents' request under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority					31
(g) Number of individual pupils cleansed by parents					39

PART II

**Defects found by Medical Inspection during the year ended
31st December, 1958**

Table A—Periodic Inspections

This Table includes separately the number of pupils found to require treatment (T) and the number of those pupils which it was found advisable to keep under medical observation (O)).

Defect or Disease (2)	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS							
	ENTRANTS		LEAVERS		OTHERS		TOTAL	
	(T) (3)	(O) (4)	(T) (5)	(O) (6)	(T) (7)	(O) (8)	(T) (9)	(O) (10)
Skin	31	11	47	19	82	48	160	78
Eye—								
Vision	18	63	115	170	207	298	340	531
Squint	19	16	2	6	21	39	42	61
Other	8	6	8	4	30	10	46	20
Ear—								
Hearing	8	5	3	4	15	18	26	27
Otitis Media ...	4	2	3	1	3	11	10	14
Other	2	2	7	2	10	13	19	17
Nose and Throat	31	52	5	4	36	80	72	136
Speech	2	38	1	3	39	28	42	69
Lymphatic Glands	—	8	—	—	1	12	1	20
Heart	5	11	3	7	16	25	24	43
Lungs	28	12	4	14	26	60	58	86
Developmental—								
Hernia	5	6	1	2	11	10	17	18
Other	5	22	1	10	33	69	39	101
Orthopædic—								
Posture	1	5	13	8	40	38	54	51
Feet	12	13	17	15	61	31	90	59
Other	27	50	15	20	56	54	98	124
Nervous System—								
Epilepsy	1	1	2	3	6	6	9	10
Other	—	11	7	6	14	32	21	49
Psychological—								
Developmental	2	10	1	—	5	18	8	28
Stability	5	44	7	1	25	34	37	79
Abdomen	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	3
Other	28	18	14	20	119	82	161	115

Table B—Special Inspections

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease		Special Inspections	
			Pupils Requiring Treatment	Pupils Requiring Observation
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)
4	Skin	... ..	207	3
5	Eye—			
	Vision	... ..	186	15
	Squint	... ..	11	3
	Other	... ..	26	1
6	Ear—			
	Hearing	... ..	12	8
	Otitis Media	... ..	3	—
	Other	... ..	14	1
7	Nose and Throat	... ..	32	4
8	Speech	... ..	32	6
9	Lymphatic Glands	... ..	2	1
10	Heart	... ..	6	2
11	Lungs	... ..	10	4
12	Developmental—			
	Hernia	... ..	2	—
	Other	... ..	3	2
13	Orthopædic—			
	Posture	... ..	5	—
	Feet	... ..	14	4
	Other	... ..	24	3
14	Nervous System—			
	Epilepsy	... ..	4	—
	Other	... ..	22	3
15	Psychological—			
	Developmental	... ..	17	9
	Stability	... ..	14	9
16	Abdomen	... ..	2	1
17	Other	... ..	139	14

PART III

**treatment of Pupils attending Maintained and Assisted Primary
and Secondary Schools (including Nursery and Special Schools)
during the year ended 31st December, 1958**

Table A—Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint

	Number of Cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of Refraction and Squint ...	259
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	1220
Total	1479
Total number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed ...	628

Table B—Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat

	Number of Cases known to have been dealt with
Received Operative Treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear ...	—
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	328
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	28
Received other forms of treatment ...	243
Total ...	599
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1958	5
(b) In previous years ...	30

Table C—Orthopædic and Postural Defects

	Number of Cases known have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out- patients departments ...	241
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects ...	199
Total ...	440

Table D—Diseases of the Skin (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table D of Part I)

	Number of Cases known have been treated
Ringworm—Scalp ...	2
Ringworm—Body ...	—
Scabies ...	2
Impetigo ...	20

Table E—Child Guidance Treatment

	Number of Cases known have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics ...	373

Table F—Speech Therapy

	Number of Cases known have been treated
Pupils treated by Speech Therapists	214

Table G—Other Treatment Given

	Number of Cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with Minor Ailments ...	3451
(b) Pupils who received conva- lescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	8*
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	987
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above	
(1) Lymphatic Glands ...	6
(2) Heart	73
(3) Lungs	181
(4) Developmental	20
(5) Nervous System	84
(6) Psychological Develop- mental	189
(7) Other	405
Total ...	5404

*Sent to Hunstanton Convalescent Home on the recommendation of the School Medical Officer, but arranged through the Invalid Children's Aid Association (Norwich Branch).

PART IV

Dental Inspection and Treatment carried out by the Authority during the year ended 31st December, 1958

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Dental Officers—			
(a) At Periodic Inspections	2248		
(b) As Specials	2461		
(c) Total	4709		
(2) Number found to require treatment	4068		
(3) Number offered treatment	4068		
(4) Number actually treated	3339		
(5) Attendances made by pupils for treatment	12604		
(6) Half-days devoted to {Inspection 24}	2131}	Total	2155
{Treatment			
(7) Fillings ... {Permanent Teeth 8086}	521}	Total	8607
{Temporary Teeth			
(8) Number of Teeth {Permanent Teeth 6232}	418}	Total	6650
Filled ... {Temporary Teeth			
(9) Extractions ... {Permanent Teeth 1764}	3272}	Total	5036
{Temporary Teeth			

(10)	Administration of general anæsthetics for extraction	227	
(11)	Orthodontics—		
(a)	Cases commenced during the year	...	40
(b)	Cases carried forward from previous year	...	3
(c)	Cases completed during the year	...	30
(d)	Cases discontinued during the year	...	
(e)	Pupils treated with appliances	...	51
(f)	Removable appliances fitted	...	60
(g)	Fixed appliances fitted	...	—
(h)	Total attendances	...	63
(12)	Number of pupils supplied with artificial dentures	...	4
(13)	Other operations	<div> <div> Permanent Teeth 1834 Temporary Teeth 340 </div> </div>	Total 217

WATER, DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE,
HOUSING, SLUM CLEARANCE,
INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

I. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
CIRCUMSTANCES
OF THE AREA

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE

WATER

The water supply obtained from the River Wensum and controlled by the Local Authority was constant and adequate amount throughout the year. The water was subjected to disinfection by super-chlorination followed by partial dechlorination by sulphur dioxide, followed in turn by fixing of the residual free chlorine by a small dose of ammonia. Copper sulphate was also used intermittently for the control of algal growths.

It has been the practice to examine bacteriologically almost daily samples of water drawn from four widely separated points of the distribution system. These gave satisfactory results.

Newly appointed employees in the Water Department are medically examined. Also, the Water Engineer informs me of any sickness amongst the employees, and if I consider it necessary they are medically re-examined before resuming work.

Work on the water mains during the year was as follows :—

Mains removed	...	...	...	887 yards
New mains laid	...	...	...	3 miles 222 yards
Total length of mains in distribution system			456 miles	801 yards

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Mr. H. C. Rowley, the City Engineer, has kindly supplied the following information :—

Sewerage Works

All the City sewage is treated at the sewage works at Whitlingham and only treated effluent is discharged into the River Yare.

The Rising Main from Trowse to Whitlingham is nearing completion and work on the construction of the new pumping station at Trowse commenced in September.

Two of the three main contracts for the building of the new sewage disposal works have now been completed, and some 80% of the City's sewage is now being treated at these works; the sewage at present averages $5\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons per day dry weather flow. The third and final contract will include stormwater tank, sludge digestion plant and administration building; preparatory work for this contract is in hand.

During the year ending 31st December, 1958, progress has been made in improving the efficiency and sufficiency of the sewerage system of the City, comprising the following works :—

The systematic inspection, flushing and cleaning of all sewers as necessary.

The reconstruction of sewers, found to be defective upon examination, in the undermentioned streets :—

St. Lawrence Little Steps
Wymer Street
Rampant Horse Street
Barn Road
Trinity Street
Clifton Street

St. Olaves Road
Heigham Street
Havelock Road
Rupert Street
St. Andrew's Plain
Sandringham Road

Work to mitigate flooding has been carried out in Romany Road.

Sewers have been laid on the Midland Street, Greyhound Opening Redevelopment Area and on part of the Vauxhall Street Redevelopment Area.

Main Drainage and Sewage Purification Works

New foul sewers and branch drains have been laid and 14 properties converted from cesspool to main drainage in the following areas :—

Bishopgate (Great Hospital and St. Helen's House).
Bluebell Road.

The construction of the North Western Intercepting Sewer, which commenced in June, 1956, has been completed and work on the sewer to drain Upper Hellesdon will be completed early in 1959.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Public Health Acts and Byelaws

The following is a summary of the principal work of the Department during the year, and action taken :—

2970 nuisances detected.

367 notices served by order of the Health Committee.

1210 informal notices served.

2365 premises inspected.

2327 nuisances have been abated.

Offensive Trades

The number of offensive trades premises, viz., 8, comprised 5 dealers in rags, skins and bones, 1 fellmonger, 1 fat melter and 1 tripe boiler.

Common Lodging Houses

There are two registered keepers of Common Lodging Houses, and 8 visits were made to the premises. They were found to be conducted in a clean and satisfactory manner.

Meetings with Owners and Tradesmen

155 meetings were arranged between Public Health Inspectors and property-owners and others, or their tradesmen, for the purpose of discussing matters of which notice had been given by the Department, e.g., repairs to houses.

Drainage

294 premises were visited in connection with choked and/or defective drains, or alterations to, or reconstruction of, drainage systems.

Caravan Sites

50 inspections were made during the year in respect of caravan sites and areas proposed to be used in this way.

Sanitary Condition of Cinemas, Music Halls, etc.

During the year 18 inspections were made, and, on the whole, conditions were found to be satisfactory.

Piggeries

During the year 34 inspections of piggeries were made.

Infectious Disease, etc.

During the year the Public Health Inspectors made 483 visits to dwelling-houses, shops, canteens, etc., in connection with infectious diseases, food poisoning, etc.

Rats and Mice Destruction

The following tables show the amount of work done :—

Treatment following complaints

		Dwelling Houses	Business Premises	Other Premises	Total
New complaints	...	1065	58	16	1139
Premises cleared	...	927	59	18	1004
Follow-up treatment	...	322	—	—	322
Total No. of premises dealt with	... ..	1249	59	18	1326

Treatment for Rats in Sewers

		Test Bait	First Treat- ment	Second Treat- ment
No. of manholes pre-baited	...	393	2086	1654
No. of manholes baited, from which pre-bait taken	... ..	192	860	630

(Manholes from which pre-bait was taken were all poison-baited).

Treatment at Refuse Tips

One treatment at Harford Refuse Tip and one at the City Engineer's Trowse Tip, were carried out during the year.

Factories

There are 569 factories using mechanical power, and 68 which do not use power.

Inspections for the purpose of provisions as to health :—

Premises	Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power ...	196	1	—
Factories without mechanical power	12	2	—
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	51	4	—
	259	7	—

Number of Defects			
Defects	Found	Reme- died	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Unreasonable temperature ...	—	—	—
Want of cleanliness ...	2	4	2
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ...	1	1	1
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences :—			
(a) insufficient ...	—	1	—
(b) defective ...	—	7	—
(c) not separate ...	—	1	—
Other offences ...	—	3	—
	3	17	3

Four factories obtain water supplies from sources other than the Council's supply; one of these has two wells, making a total of five. Samples are taken quarterly and examined bacteriologically and chemically. In July, one of the wells produced a sample which was unsatisfactory bacteriologically; the trouble was traced to a defective drain, and the whole of the drainage system of the premises was overhauled and defects remedied.

Outworkers

In February, 534 outworkers were notified, and in August 521 were notified (421 in connection with the making, etc., of wearing apparel, 83 with cracker making, 1 with brush making, and 16 with box making). The majority of names appeared on both lists.

Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951

7 premises are registered for the purpose of upholstery, etc., and one of these is also licensed annually to manufacture and store rag flock. 8 inspections were made. 6 samples of filling materials were taken, with satisfactory results.

Shops and Offices

45 inspections and re-inspections were made during the year, and 9 notices were sent drawing the occupiers' attention to various contraventions.

The following contraventions have been remedied during the year :—

- 9 provision of Weekly Half-day Closing Notices.
- 5 provision of Assistants Weekly Half-Holiday Notices.
- 7 Sunday Trading Opening Notices.
- 1 insufficient sanitary accommodation.
- 5 Notices re seating accommodation.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

23 inspections of 8 licensed premises were made.

Clean Air Act, 1956

On the 1st June, 1958, the remaining provisions of the Act came into force, including those relating to the limitation of "dark" smoke from chimneys, measures for dealing with grit and dust from furnaces, abatement of smoke nuisances, and the application of the Act to railway engines, vessels and Crown premises. These provisions give the Council more powers to deal with emissions of smoke, etc., than they possessed previously. Provision was made in the Estimates for the purchase of apparatus for the measurement of air pollution, and the information obtained by observations taken with this apparatus over a period will reveal the extent of the smoke problem in the City and give guidance as to the establishment of "smoke control" areas.

Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956

It is the responsibility of the Council to enforce those provisions of the above Act dealing with the provision and maintenance of sanitary conveniences at agricultural "units" where workers are employed.

12 visits were made to agricultural units for this purpose.

1 verbal request was made to cleanse sanitary accommodation.

1 letter was sent requesting a minor repair to be carried out.

1 letter was sent requiring the provision of a chemical or similar closet, and this was followed up by a formal notice.

Swimming Baths, Paddling Pools, etc.

Lakenham Bath

Samples of water for bacteriological examination were taken from the bath each week throughout the season. Laboratory reports on the samples gave results of plate counts varying between 1 and 4 colonies per millilitre in most cases; the report on one sample gave the probable number of coliform bacilli as 5 per 100 ml.

River Water

9 samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination, with results as under :—

Where taken		Laboratory Report Probable number of :—	
		Coliform bacilli per 100 ml.	Bact. coli (Type I) per 100 ml.
River Yare, Earlham Park—			
Paddling Pool	...	—	35
"	"	—	130
River Yare, near Lakenham Cock P.H.,			
used for paddling	...	1800 +	1800 +
River Wensum, Wensum Park—			
Paddling Pool	...	—	900
"	"	1800 +	1800 +
"	"	1800	1800
River Wensum, near			
Hellesdon Mill	...	—	225
"	"	1800 +	1600
"	"	1600	1600

Canal Boats

The Town Clerk informs me that the total number of boats in the register is 2 compared with 3 for the year ended 31st December, 1957. These boats have been inspected periodically and were found clean and well kept. There has been no infringement of the Acts and Regulations; no case of infectious disease occurred and no boat was detained for cleansing and disinfection.

HOUSING

Slum Clearance

The Council's 5-year Slum Clearance Programme compiled in 1955, and which comprised 1,580 houses, has proceeded satisfactorily. At the end of 1958, the number of dwelling houses dealt with is as follows :—

Unfit houses included in Clearance Areas, etc.	Individual Unfit Houses Orders made	Total
1144*	292	1436

*In addition, 183 houses in the Vauxhall Street Compulsory Purchase Order No. 2, and 26 houses in the Vauxhall Street Compulsory Purchase Order No. 3 were scheduled as being unfit for habitation, bringing the total number of premises dealt with to 1645.

143 families were rehoused in 1958 from areas which have been confirmed by the Minister. 61 families were rehoused from individual unfit houses. In addition, 5 families from unfit houses found their own accommodation.

Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders

A Public Inquiry into the Lewis Street/Howard Street, etc., Clearance Area Compulsory Purchase Order, 1958, was held on the 5th October, 1958.

The following Clearance Areas were represented during the year :—

	Dwelling houses	Dwelling houses	Licensed shops	Premises	Store	Total	Popu- lation
Nos. 452—468, Sprowston Road Shipfield, Ladysmith Row, etc., Sprowston Road	9	—	—	—	—	9	30
Nos. 82—90, King Street ... Paradise Place, etc., Market Lane ...	64	1	—	—	—	65	179
Nos. 6—18, Prospect Road ... Bartholomew Street/ St. Julian Street, etc. ...	4	1	—	—	—	5	12
Nos. 1—12, Peggs Opening, Horns Lane ... Milliners Lane, etc.	83	3	1	—	—	87	175
Nos. 162—168, Ber Street ... Boulgers Opening, etc., Ber Street ...	13	—	—	—	—	13	25
Nos. 216—222, King Street ... Nos. 1—7, Generals Buildings, Bishopbridge Rd.	162	1	3	—	—	166	407
Nos. 56—60, Calvert Street ... Pearce Field, etc., Sprowston Road Walkers Pit, etc., Sprowston Road Sidney Row, etc., Sprowston Road	12	—	—	—	—	12	28
	322	6	3	—	—	331	764
	—	4	—	—	—	4	3
	44	1	—	—	—	45	104
	3	1	—	—	—	4	12
	7	—	—	—	—	7	22
	68	7	—	1	—	76	109
	4	—	—	—	—	4	16
	31	—	—	—	—	31	56
	8	—	—	—	—	8	21
	44	2	—	—	—	46	108
	878	27	7	1	—	913	2071

The Council decided to purchase by agreement Nos. 2—25 Bull Row Area, comprising 13 dwelling-houses, with a population of 34 persons, and the Vauxhall Street No. 3 Area, comprising 2 dwelling-houses and 1 licensed premises with a population of 4 persons. This brings the total number of dwelling-houses, etc., dealt with to 952, with a population of 2,153.

Individual Unfit Houses

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made
2. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders were made
3. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings not to re-let were accepted
4. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made ...

Statistics

New houses and flats were erected during the year as follows :

(a) By the Council	...	...	378
(b) Privately	...	...	104

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses

- 1 (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 34
- (b) Number of inspections for the purpose ... 71
2. (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 11
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 24
3. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 10
4. Number of dwelling-houses (excluding those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 12

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notice

Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers

3. Action under Statutory Powers

1.—*Proceedings under Sections 9 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—*

Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) by owners	Nil
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil

2.—*Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—*

Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	342
Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) by owners (including 145 in respect of which notices were served in 1956 and 1957) ...	319
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ...	25

3.—*Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957:—*

Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	34
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	29
Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	35
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Undertakings not to Re-let were accepted	3
Number of Demolition Orders determined, the premises having been rendered fit for habitation	Nil

4.—*Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—*

Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	8
Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil
Number of separate tenements on which Closing Orders were operative or Undertakings had been accepted and which were demolished ...	24

Rent Act, 1957

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	...	205
Undertakings received from owners (after service of Form "J")	... ..	116
Certificates of Disrepair issued	... ..	146
Applications for cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	... ..	53
Certificates cancelled	... ..	38

Eradication of Bed Bugs

Two houses (one of which was a Council house), were treated for the eradication of bed bugs.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Meat inspection is one of the Department's duties and carcasses and offals of *all* animals killed at the slaughterhouses under the Council's control are examined by the Inspectorial staff. The total number killed and inspected (43,559) again shows a substantial rise over the previous year's figure (35,960). This is explained partly by increased throughput of pigs at the Council's slaughterhouse at Eaton and at Messrs. Pointers' private slaughterhouse, Aylsham Road, and partly by the diversion of some slaughtering from a private slaughterhouse in the county which was temporarily closed owing to a foot-and-mouth disease outbreak. All condemned meat and offals from the slaughterhouses was conveyed in our own transport to the Processing Plant at Harford, where it was sterilised and processed into saleable products.

It is pleasing to see among the statistics of disease found in the animals inspected yet another appreciable decrease in the percentage of bovine animals affected with tuberculosis. To illustrate the improvement, the percentages of cattle and cows affected in 1948 were 17.71% and 42.4% respectively; the 1957 figures were 4.84% and 8.0%. However, the incidence of *cysticercus bovis* (a parasitic disease in cattle), though a little lower than in 1957 (.37% as against .5%) remains as a warning that meat before consumption should be adequately cooked.

Alterations commenced during the year to bring Messrs. Pointers' slaughterhouse at Aylsham Road up to the standard required by the new Regulations relating to hygienic construction of slaughterhouses. It was not possible to bring Eaton slaughterhouse up to standard and the Council agreed in November to proceed with plans for the construction of a new abattoir at Harford to take its place.

It will be recalled that on the decontrol of slaughtering in 1954 the Council entered into a lease and agreement with the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., with regard to the operation of their slaughterhouse at Swardeston, when it was thought that the

facilities available at Eaton might not always be sufficient to meet the needs of the City. This eventuality has not arisen and the lease and agreement were terminated at the end of 1958. From that date the meat inspection service provided by the Department at Swardeston was withdrawn and taken over by the Forehoe and Henstead Rural District Council. The collection of condemned meat from this slaughterhouse was continued.

(a) Milk Supply

No. of milk distributors on register ... 62

Licences were granted as follows :—

Dealers' licences to sell Tuberculin-Tested Milk	...	43
Dealers' licences to sell Pasteurised Milk	...	43
Pasteurisers' licences	...	1
Supplementary licences to sell Tuberculin-Tested Milk	...	18
Supplementary licences to sell Pasteurised Milk	...	18

Samples taken :—

(a) 107 samples of milk were tested in the office for milk-fat content.

(b) Designated Milk.

	Methylene Blue Test			Phosphatase Test		
	Satis- factory		Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory		Unsatis- factory
Tuberculin-Tested ...	39		6	—		—
Pasteurised ...	46	(12 void)	3	59	(1 void)	1
T.T. Pasteurised ...	27	(6 void)	—	33		—

(c) 6 samples from county producers were examined by animal inoculation for the presence of tubercle bacilli; all were satisfactory.

b) Meat and Other Foods

Inspection of Meat at Slaughterhouses, etc.

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number inspected at :—					
Eaton Slaughterhouse	4236	850	128	3252	12483
Gwardeston Slaughterhouse ...	2724	49	7	1358	3180
Pointers' Slaughterhouse ...	387	77	114	—	14383
Veddels' Meat Depot.	63	23	7	52	186
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ...	7410	999	256	4662	30232

*All diseases except
T.B. and Cysticerci*

Whole carcasses condemned ...	5	8	3	9	7
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1662	290	—	152	220
Percentage of the number affected with disease other than T.B. and Cysticerci	22.49%	29.8%	1.17%	3.45%	7.55%

Tuberculosis only

Whole carcasses condemned ...	14	4	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	345	76	—	—	92
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	4.84%	8%	—	—	3.06%

Cysticercosis

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	30	1	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	30	1	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—

No horses were slaughtered for human consumption.

The comparison with the previous two years of the percentage of carcasses affected with all diseases except tuberculosis is as follows :—

		Cattle, excluding			Sheep and	Pigs
		Cows	Cows	Calves	Lambs	
		%	%	%	%	%
1956	...	34.6	28.9	1.2	2.6	8.8
1957	...	22.85	29.1	1.95	1.09	8.3
1958	...	22.9	29.9	1.17	3.45	7.5

The comparison with the previous two years of the percentage of carcasses affected with tuberculosis only is as follows :—

		Cattle, excluding			Sheep and	Pigs
		Cows	Cows	Calves	Lambs	
		%	%	%	%	%
1956	...	6.75	13.26	0.4	0.0	3.0
1957	...	5.78	10.88	0.0	0.0	3.3
1958	...	4.84	8.0	0.0	0.0	3.0

Carcases and Organs Condemned

	Cattle.			Calves.			Sheep.			Pigs.		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Abscesses (localised)	—	474	58	—	—	—	—	4	10	1	42	629
Actinomycosis ...	—	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Angiomatosis ...	—	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arthritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	18	343
Bruising ...	—	—	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	467
Carcinoma ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis ...	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	—
Congestion ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	726	—
Cystic ...	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	12	—
Cysticercosis bovis	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decomposition ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Distomatosis ...	—	909	—	—	—	—	—	76	—	—	—	—
Emaciation, pathological	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Fatty degeneration	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fatty infiltration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—
Fibrosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	127	—
Gangrene ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Hydronephrosis ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—
Inflammation ...	—	39	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	—
Injury ...	—	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	198
Immaturity ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Jaundice ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

Joint ill	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-----------	-----	-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

A = Whole carcasses including organs. B = Organs. C = Meat (Pounds).
(The approximate total weight of the above is 34 tons)

Condemnation of Unsound Food

The following quantities of foods were condemned as being unfit for human consumption. Some of the food condemned was mixed with the kitchen waste and manufactured into pig food at the Department's Processing Plant at Harford.

Meat	Fish	Tins	Jars	Weight	Packets
40 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwts.	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ st.	8667	2293	40 cwt.	801

Chemical Examination of Food and Drugs

Article	Number of samples examined		Number reported as unsatisfactory in some respect	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Baking Powder ...	—	3	—	—
Bread ...	—	3	—	2
Brewers' Yeast Tablets ...	—	1	—	—
Butter, Margarine and Cooking Fat ...	—	15	—	—
Butter Crisps ...	—	1	—	—
Butter Puffs ...	—	1	—	—
Cheese and Cheese Spread ...	—	6	—	1
Cheesecake Filling ...	—	2	—	—
Chicken Sandwich ...	—	1	—	—
Chocolate Spread ...	—	1	—	—
Christmas Pudding ...	—	1	—	—
Clear Soup Mix ...	—	1	—	—
Cordials ...	—	9	—	—
Coffee and Chicory Essence ...	—	4	—	—
Corned Beef Loaf ...	—	1	—	—
Cream ...	—	2	—	—
Custard Powder and Cornflour	—	3	—	—
Dessicated coconut ...	—	1	—	—
Doughnuts ...	—	1	—	—
Faggots ...	—	1	—	—
Fish Cakes ...	—	1	—	—
Fish Fingers ...	—	1	—	—
Fish and Meat Paste ...	—	12	—	—
Flavouring and Colouring ...	—	12	—	—
Fruit ...	—	8	—	—
Fruit Milk Drink ...	—	2	—	2
Gravy Salt ...	—	2	—	—
Honeycomb Mould ...	—	1	—	—
Ice Cream and Ice Lollies ...	—	18	—	—
Icing Sugar ...	—	2	—	—
Jam and Marmalade ...	—	9	—	—
Jelly Crystals ...	—	1	—	—
Lemon Juice ...	—	1	—	—
Marzipan ...	—	2	—	—
Meat Pies ...	—	5	—	—

Article	Number of samples examined		Number reported as unsatisfactory in some respect	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Meringue Powder ...	—	1	—	—
Milk ...	23	1	8	—
Milk Pudding ...	—	1	—	1
Mincemeat ...	—	1	—	—
Minced Chicken ...	—	2	—	—
Mint Jelly ...	—	1	—	—
Olive Oil ...	—	1	—	—
Oranges ...	—	1	—	—
Orange Pie Filling ...	—	2	—	—
Pancake Mixture ...	—	1	—	—
Pickle ...	—	2	—	—
Pork Cheese ...	—	6	—	1
Pork Luncheon Meat ...	—	1	—	1
Puff Pastry ...	—	3	—	—
Pure Ground Almonds ...	—	1	—	—
Rice ...	—	2	—	—
Red Cabbage ...	—	1	—	—
Sage ...	—	1	—	—
Salad Cream ...	—	1	—	—
Sausage and Sausage Rolls ...	—	21	—	—
Self-raising Flour ...	—	2	—	—
Steak Mince ...	—	1	—	—
Stewed Steak ...	—	1	—	—
Stuffing ...	—	4	—	—
Sweets and Chocolate ...	—	13	—	—
Syrup of White Pine ...	—	1	—	1
Table Jelly ...	—	9	—	—
Tinned Peas ...	—	1	—	—
Tomato Juice ...	—	1	—	—
Tomato Ketchup ...	—	2	—	—
	23	221	8	9

The eight formal samples of milk referred to in the table as being unsatisfactory were deficient in milk-fat. The Town Clerk sent a letter of warning to the producer of the milk.

Food Prosecutions

Three firms were prosecuted for selling mouldy pork pies. Fines of £10, £10 and £5 respectively were imposed.

A market stallholder was fined £3 for selling Conference pears labelled as Comice—a higher quality class of pear.

Food Premises

					Number in the
					City
(a)	Factories (other than bakehouses)	...	...	...	49
(b)	Butchers	...	...	...	157
(c)	Dairies	...	...	...	3
(d)	Bakehouses	...	...	...	41
(e)	Public Houses	...	...	...	330
(f)	Catering establishments	...	...	...	279
(g)	Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	70
(h)	Other Food Premises (confectioners, grocers, general stores, fruiterers, greengrocers, etc.), approx.	...	...	...	555

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

The following premises are registered under Section 16 of the above-mentioned Act :—

(a)	Ice Cream	...	...	...	408
(b)	Potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food, and sausages	...	...	...	179

(i) *Milk and Dairies Regulations*

Dairy premises on the register	3
--------------------------------	-----	-----	---

(ii) *Inspections of Registered Food Premises*

(a)	Ice Cream	...	...	...	96
(b)	Potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food, and sausages	...	...	...	68
(c)	Dairies and milk distributors	...	...	...	122

(iii) *Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947-52*

115 samples of ice cream and 3 iced lollies were taken for bacteriological examination from 8 different manufacturers. The ice cream samples were placed in Provisional Grades as follows :—

Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
93	19	3	—

The report on the 3 iced lollies was “ no bacterial growth.”

(iv) *Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955*

Inspections, etc.

Visits made for the purpose of inspection of food premises	1598
---	-----	-----	-----	------

Letters sent to persons carrying on food businesses drawing attention to contravention of the Regulations	76
---	-----	-----	-----	----

v) *Food Hygiene (Amendment) Regulations, 1957*

These Regulations, which came into force on 1st June, 1958, prohibit the peeling of shrimps, prawns or onions by outworkers in domestic premises unless the outworker's premises are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the preparation of that particular food. Two City firms were found to employ outworkers for the peeling of onions. One of these decided to discontinue the employment of outworkers for this purpose; four premises of outworkers were duly registered.

vi) *Prosecutions Under the Food Hygiene Regulations*

The Magistrates dismissed four summonses against a cafe proprietor alleging that he (1) failed to take all necessary steps to protect food from the risk of contamination, (2) failed to keep clean equipment, (3) exposed food to the risk of contamination, and (4) failed to provide suitable and sufficient wash-hand basins. On a further summons of failing to exhibit a notice near a sanitary convenience, requesting users to wash their hands the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined £2. An appeal to the Divisional Court against the Magistrates' dismissal of the summons relating to the provision of wash basins was rejected.

Five market stallholders were each fined £3 for failing to display their names and addresses on stalls at which they carried on food businesses.

Another five stallholders were summoned for placing food lower than eighteen inches from the ground without adequately protecting it from risk of contamination. Three were fined £1 each, one was given an absolute discharge and in the remaining case the summons was dismissed.

Disposal of Condemned Food

Meat and offal condemned by the Inspectors at the slaughterhouses is taken by our transport to the Department's Processing Plant at Harford, where it is sterilised, and processed into meat and bone meal and fat. These products are sold to a local merchant.

Food (other than meat) condemned by the District Inspectors as being unfit for human consumption, if suitable, is taken to the Processing Plant, mixed with the kitchen waste, and processed into animal feeding-stuff. Otherwise, it is buried with the house refuse at the Tip.

Fertilisers and Feedingstuffs Act, 1926

8 samples of fertilisers and 15 of feedingstuffs were obtained for analysis by the Agricultural Analyst. In five samples he reported that constituents were outside the limits of variation allowed by the Regulations. Follow-up action was taken in each case.

PUBLIC CLEANSING, ETC.

The quantity of house and trade refuse disposed of at Harford Tip continues to rise and the 1958 figure of 49,949 tons is almost double that of 1948. Increasing use is being made of the arrangements for reception at the Tip of refuse taken there in traders' own vehicles, and of collections of articles too bulky for the dustbin.

Some of the four-storey blocks of dwellings which have been built or are planned by the Council in various parts of the City will have refuse chutes, by means of which refuse will be discharged into large containers placed at ground level. This has brought about a change in refuse collection methods. Hydraulic lifting apparatus is necessary to remove the heavy containers from their sites and discharge their contents into the vehicle. Since three of the existing fleet of collection vehicles were being replaced in 1958 the Council decided that the three new vehicles should be of a type suitable for this work.

The cesspool emptying service has now reached the point where it can be handled by one vehicle—there were originally three.

The emptying of pail closets at houses in outlying parts of the City still entails a full night's work each week.

The salvage of paper, metal, rags, etc., from the refuse was again disappointing, the amount collected and sold showing a further decline. There is still, however, a steady demand from farmers and poultry-keepers for the concentrated food produced at the processing plant at Harford from the kitchen waste, etc., collected, but the plant's output, at 465 tons, was a little less than in the previous year. The Council have no monopoly in the collection of this material and it may be that the quantity going to private collectors is increasing.

Collection and Disposal of Refuse

1957		1958
46,063	Quantity of house and trade refuse disposed of at Harford Refuse Tip ...	49,477
tons		tons
	Income accruing from collection and disposal of trade refuse ...	
£1130		£1020
	Income accruing from charges made to traders for tipping refuse at Harford Tip, conveyed there in their own vehicles ...	
£437		£563

Cesspool Emptying

95	Number of cesspools in the City (at the end of the year) ...	80
	Number of vehicle loads of cesspools contents disposed of through the City sewers ...	
3504		2384

Nightsoil Emptying

52 vehicle loads of pail closet refuse (i.e., one per week) were removed.

Salvage

The following materials were salvaged from house and trade refuse, and sold :—

1957				1958	
Tons	£			Tons	£
178	1405	Waste paper, cardboard, etc	...	120	907
27	331	Metals	...	2	162
29	1047	Textiles	...	25	648
8	98	Bottles	...	5	81
<hr/>				<hr/>	
242	2881			152	1798
<hr/>				<hr/>	

Kitchen Waste and Condemned Meat

The Processing Plant at Harford is used for two purposes. Concentrated food for animal and poultry feeding has, since 1941, been produced from the kitchen waste collected by the Department; and since 1954 condemned meat from the slaughterhouses has been processed into meat and bone-meal, and fat. All three products are sold locally. The table below shows the output and income :—

1957				1958	
Tons	£			Tons	£
506	4174	Concentrated food for animal feeding, etc.	...	465	3830
18½	620	Meat and bone-meal	...	21	672
6½	349	Fat	...	8¼	425
<hr/>				<hr/>	
531	5143			494¼	4927
<hr/>				<hr/>	

Vehicles and Equipment

The Department's vehicles are maintained by the City Engineer. No new vehicles were added; one cesspool emptier was sold, and at the end of the year, the fleet consisted of the following :—

- 3 Morris Lewin-Oschner refuse collection vehicles.
- 17 Karrier refuse collecting vehicles.
- 2 Dennis diesel-engined refuse collection vehicles.
- 1 Karrier cesspool emptier.
- 1 Dennis cesspool emptier.
- 3 Morris-Commercial lorries.
- 2 Muir-Hill dumpers.
- 2 David Brown bulldozers and scraper.
- 4 Vans.

ROBERTS PRINTERS (NORWICH) LIMITED
30-34 BOTOLPH STREET - NORWICH
